

Wachsman killed in failed IDF rescue bid Thousands attend funeral; officer, kidnappers killed at site near Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Staff

CPL. Nahshon Wachsman, who was killed by his Hamas captors during an unsuccessful IDF rescue attempt Friday evening, was buried after midnight last night at the Mount Herzl Military Cemetery in Jerusalem. Tens of thousands of people attended the funeral.

Capt. Nir Poraz, who led the charge into the house near Jerusalem where Wachsman was being held, was killed in the raid, during which Sayeret Matkal commandos killed three Hamas terrorists. Two accomplices were also arrested.

Poraz will be buried this morning in the Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery.

The street and sidewalks leading to Jerusalem's Mount Herzl Military Cemetery began filling up at around 11 o'clock last night, as tens of thousands of people flocked to Wachsman's funeral.

People from all segments of the population - secular, haredim, national religious, and Wachsman's fellow soldiers - walked solemnly in the darkness to the section where the slain corporal was buried after midnight.

The three terrorists killed were Salah Jadalla, of Gaza, Taisir Natshe, of Jerusalem, and Abdel Kareem Bader, of A-Ram.



IDF soldiers and policemen stand outside the house in Bir Nabala where Cpl. Nahshon Wachsman was held.

Sunday, that the militants were acting independently of the Hamas leadership. Wachsman, 19, who held both Israeli and US citizenship, disappeared last Sunday afternoon.

Barak said that although the kidnappers were "getting instructions from Gaza, it is not clear that they were communicating with the Hamas political leadership in Gaza."

Barak said dozens of commandos closing in on the white, two-story house as dusk fell found it "had been prepared ahead of time... Almost all its entrances were heavily blocked and we needed explosives to open them."

The commandos unsuccessfully investigated three possible routes to sneak into the split-level house, Israel Television said.

They then planned to blow their way in through the main entrance, but their explosives were inadequate and only dented the heavy iron door, said one commando.

That eliminated the element of surprise, he said. Another minute passed as a second charge was prepared. That explosion blew open the front door, leading to an intense firefight in which one of the terrorists was shot dead on a stairwell.

The commandos then rushed to the second floor, where they were blocked by a second sealed door, and had to wait four precious minutes before explosives blasted it away.

"That took time," Barak conceded. "There were shouts at them [the captors] suggesting they give up. They shouted back that [Wachsman] was dead and that they were ready to die, that they preferred to die."

After the door was blown open, the kidnappers sprayed the entrance with automatic gunfire, killing Poraz and knocking him down the steps, the commando said.

Poraz's troops charged in, shooting two kidnappers dead. They discovered Wachsman slumped dead in a chair. Army sources said he was wearing civilian clothes and a keffiyeh on his head.

He had been shot in the throat and chest with his hands and legs tied - either during the raid or just before, Barak said. The entire raid took eight minutes.

"This sort of operation is very complicated and involved, and the unit carrying it out acted in a very determined way under difficult conditions, facing serious

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Hamas threatens to burn Gaza
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Vigil at Wachsman's
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The violent conclusion to the episode that had riveted the nation for almost a week took place in the village of Bir Nabala, north of Jerusalem, and not in Gaza where Wachsman was earlier presumed held. Bir Nabala is only some three kilometers from Wachsman's home in the capital's Ramot neighborhood.

"I would say that I would be happy to give back the Nobel Peace Prize to bring back to life both of the soldiers who fell," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a late night Friday news conference at the Defense Ministry announcing the

failed mission. The raid was part of Israel's "all-out war against terrorism" and longstanding policy of not negotiating with terrorists, Rabin said.

Twelve soldiers from the Sayeret Matkal unit were wounded. One suffered a moderate wound in the pelvis, while the

others suffered light wounds from shrapnel and glass fragments.

Seven of the wounded were still in Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, last night. Four of them are in the plastic surgery unit and were expected to undergo minor surgery last night; the moderately wounded soldier was

also to undergo surgery last night.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen Ehud Barak said at the press conference that Israel only learned Wachsman was being held in Bir Nabala on Friday morning. The raid came 11 minutes before top Hamas political leader Mahmoud Zahar issued a statement agreeing to a 24-hour

extension of the deadline.

A former head of the General Security Service was quoted by Israel Radio yesterday as saying Zahar had known the assault was under way when he announced the extension.

Zahar had also maintained throughout the kidnap ordeal, which began last

Rabin's policy on dealing with terror unclear

COMMENT
DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin won the Nobel Peace Prize in no small measure for his clear-cut, blunt style in winning public support for a peace settlement with the Palestinians. However, his remarks after the failed commando raid in Bir Nabala suggest that when it comes to swapping terrorists for hostages, his policy remains anything but clear.

It's hard to question the military operational side of the raid, as IDF commandos had precious little time to prepare for the

storming of the Hamas house before the 9 p.m. ultimatum expired Friday night.

Rather, the questions are directed to Rabin. While the past shows that the public may rally around their leader after such a military operation - whether the operation is successful or not - Rabin needs to shape public opinion

in support of a policy and stick to it. Chaim Weizmann once said he would talk to the "devil" to save Jewish lives; the other side to that coin is that negotiating with terrorists will endanger more lives over the long run.

The prime minister told reporters after the commando raid that Israel had to stage the military

attack, because it could do no less than it demanded from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. However, in virtually the next sentence, Rabin declared that he was prepared to release Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin held by Israel in return for Wachsman.

What are the implications of this? If Rabin did consider releasing Yassin, how did he not do more to secure his own independent line of communication to Hamas, apart from the talks between (Continued on Page 2)

Israel considered deal to save soldier

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

THE government had considered freeing Hamas founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in exchange for the safe return of Cpl. Nahshon Wachsman, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday night.

But after discovering that the soldier was being kept in an area under Israeli control, and with the deadline drawing near, he opted for military action, Rabin revealed at a press conference announcing the raid Friday night.

Rabin revealed that on Thursday night, a senior Israeli official was sent to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. During the conversation, Arafat raised the possibility of releasing jailed Hamas founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin in return for Wachsman's release. The official came back asking for instructions.

"I told him that if he could come back with a detailed proposal, we would consider it seriously," Rabin said.

On Friday evening, he said, the possibility of making such a trade was checked again, but no clear

answer was received. By the same token, an attempt was made to ascertain if the kidnappers would agree to a postponement of the 9 o'clock deadline set by the kidnappers for a response. According to Rabin, no clear answer was received about this either, and he had to decide whether he could risk letting the deadline pass without doing anything.

As a result, he ordered that the military action proceed. He said that the raid had been planned without convening the cabinet, because doing so would have put the secrecy of the plan at risk.

Rabin stressed that he had never had any intention of conducting lengthy negotiations with Hamas. "It is an illusion to think we will ever be able to come to a dialogue with Hamas via negotiations over a kidnapped soldier."

He noted that in any case, it was never clear who it was Israel was supposed to be negotiating with, noting that news of a postponement of the deadline had first come from an Arab MK.

Peres joins Rabin and Arafat as Nobel Prize winner

News agencies

WITH grim irony, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat won the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize on Friday in a controversial decision on the very day they were struggling to salvage the deal that earned them the award.

The co-winners had little time to savor the award, as they spent the day struggling to defuse the crisis over the kidnapping of Cpl. Nahshon Wachsman.

Norway's Nobel Prize Committee defended its decision to award the prize to Israeli and Palestinian leaders despite the abduction of Wachsman.

"This incident does not mean that it was too early to give the peace prize to those three who won it," Norwegian Nobel Committee chairman Francis Sejersted said.

"If this is a sign that we are going back to a situation with violence and terror, it could mean that the peace process is jeopardized," Sejersted told the national news agency NTB.

A member of the Nobel Committee resigned minutes after the award was announced in protest against the choice of Arafat as co-winner.

Kaare Kristiansen told reporters he quit because he could not accept the choice of the PLO leader.

"It was the only argument left to me since Mr. Arafat, not in any way, is worthy of this prestigious prize," said Kristiansen, 74, a devout Lutheran and a long-time champion of Israel. "His past is too tainted with violence, terror-



Yasser Arafat. (AP)



Shimon Peres. (AP)



Yitzhak Rabin. (AP)

ism and bloodshed and his future too unpredictable to make him Nobel Peace Prize winner."

Kristiansen, a former leader of the small Christian Democratic Party, is the fifth member to hand in his resignation since the prize was first awarded in 1901.

Rabin and Peres faced protests from opposition Knesset members.

"It is a shameful decision to make a Nobel peace laureate out of Arafat, whose hands drip with the blood of so many innocents murdered with premeditation, malice and forethought," the Likud said in a statement. "This decision debases and devalues the Nobel Prize."

Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu said, "The fact the prize is given to the person [Arafat] who invented international terrorism, the arch murderer who says he decided to stop killing for a while, and whose men killed seven Israelis this year, this fact turns the prize into a farce."

Likud MK Eliahu Ben-Elissar said that for Rabin and Peres to accept the prize alongside Arafat "would defame the names of Arafat's victims."

On Friday, as the hours ticked

away toward a 9 p.m. deadline for Wachsman's execution, Rabin remained cloistered in the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv. Government spokesman Uri Dromi said his mind was not on the prize, adding: "This is no time for champagne."

In a statement read out to reporters by a spokesman, Rabin congratulated Arafat, but warned the PLO faced a key test and that violence against Israel has to stop.

"If there will not be security, there will also not be peace," Rabin warned.

"Today, the Palestinians face the moment of truth. If they do not defeat the enemies of peace, the enemies of peace will defeat them. The prize is for the future more than it is a reward for the efforts of peace that have been made up until now."

The mood was more upbeat in the office of Peres. Peres' aides hugged and kissed him amid shouts of "right-on" and "he deserves it."

Peres himself struck a somber tone, telling reporters that fundamentalists had tried to "kidnap peace and destroy it."

Outside Peres' office, a small group of protesters waved signs, and one shouted "Be ashamed of

yourselves, 70 people have been killed in the name of peace this year."

Arafat, in Egypt, said, "The prize is not for me. It is for my people who have suffered a lot, people who have been able to achieve the peace of the brave, for our martyrs, for our prisoners, for our children, for the future."

In a Gaza City mosque, worshippers cheered Mahmoud Zahar, a top Hamas leader, as he exorated the PLO leader. "It is known that this prize is only given to those who serve the policies of the West," Zahar said.

In Tunis, former headquarters of the PLO, Mahmoud Abbas, the key Palestinian negotiator of the peace deal, said he was disappointed he had been left out.

The Nobel Committee has often made controversial choices in the past, giving the prize to politicians or activists with unfinished work in an effort to nudge them on.

In 1973, two members quit in protest against the prize going to US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho for their work to end the Vietnam War.

Sarah Honig contributed to this report.

Economists optimistic despite 1.1% CPI rise

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE rate of inflation has stabilized, but prices still went up last month by 1.1%, with the increase in the consumer price index identical to the preceding two indexes. It was the seventh consecutive CPI increase of over one percent.

Central Bureau of Statistics price division head Rahamim Ozama said that, based on the past nine months, inflation is running at 14.5% annually.

Housing, fruit and vegetable, and transportation and communications prices contributed to 80% of last month's rise, although they only make up 40% of the consumer basket of goods and services, said Ozama.

Other than housing, fruit and vegetable and government-controlled prices, "We may be seeing the beginning of moderation of underlying inflation," said Jonathan Katz, head of Economic Modeling and Forecasting.

Katz pointed out the 0.1% drop in the price of furniture and household goods. This is a result of the cut in import tariffs last month, part of the government's multi-year program to gradually phase out duties and open the local market to imports. Air conditioner prices fell 5.1% and rugs 1.3%, for example.

Another positive sign, according to Katz, is the moderation in producer prices, which only increased 0.6% last month, compared with 0.8% in August.

Bank Hapoalim's chief economist Ptachia Bar-Shavit said that last month's CPI shows that inflation has risen to a higher level and is remaining there.

He expects prices will rise simi-

lary in October and will moderate during the remainder of the year. Based on that, he predicts that inflation will reach about 13.5% this year and approximately 12% next year.

Bar-Shavit added that housing will not continue pushing up the index and that fruit and vegetable prices have reached their pinnacle.

Although housing price rises have moderated recently, the bureau's monthly housing survey shows prices inching back up.

"It's a bit worrisome, but it's too early to see a trend," said Katz.

The July-August survey shows prices going up 1.8%, after rising a more moderate 1.1% in June-July. However, the latest survey still shows a significantly lower increase than May-June's 3.3% rise.

Apartment prices rose 1.3% last month, while rents only increased 0.3%, reflecting the weak dollar. Overall housing prices were 1.2% higher than in August.

Fruit and vegetable prices jumped 7.1% last month, as vegetable prices shot up 12.1% and fruits a more moderate 6.7%. The price of green beans soared 27.4%, carrots 24.9%, potatoes 22.7%, green pepper 16.8% and tomatoes 14.5%. Plums cost 27.4% more, grapes 16%, grapefruits 14%, oranges 12.4%, and pears 9.9%.

By contrast, zucchini prices fell 8.7%, bananas 12.8% and melons 4.1%.

Transportation and communication prices rose 1.9%, with transportation contributing 1.3% and communication 6.1%. Bus fares increased 5.4% last month and telephone rates rose 6.1%.

Education prices also increased a significant 3.9%.

The cost of a standard basket of goods and services for an average urban family rose to NIS 6,140, including housing, compared with NIS 6,070 in August. Excluding housing, the basket cost NIS 4,705 compared with NIS 4,650.

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AMNON BEN TOR
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Hazor - Canaanite Palaces and Israelite City
In English - Today, October 16, 1994, 3:00 p.m.

Hamas threatens to 'make Gaza burn'

MOVING toward a showdown, thousands of Islamic militants rallied in Gaza yesterday against PLO chief Yasser Arafat's rule, and vigilante gunmen threatened to "make Gaza burn" if arrests of fundamentalists continue.

Hamas also called a general strike to mourn the three kidnappers of Nahshon Wachsmann. The strike shut down much of Judea and Samaria, but was ignored in Gaza and Jericho. In Nablus, Hamas activists hurled stones at IDF soldiers who opened fire, wounding three Palestinians.

The Palestinian Authority, seeking to limit the damage from the kidnapping and murder of Wachsmann, decided yesterday to confiscate unlicensed firearms in Gaza, an official said.

But the authority will also start releasing some of the 300 Hamas activists it arrested during the hunt for the kidnapped soldier.

"The Palestinian Authority has taken a decision to control the use

of arms. Only people with licensed weapons will be able to use them. The use of weapons in public places will not be allowed," said Tayib Abdel-Rahim, secretary-general of the Palestinian Authority.

An official who requested anonymity said most of the Hamas supporters would be released in the next few days, but those with connections to its Izzadin Kassam military wing would be held for more questioning.

Last night, 3,000 Hamas supporters demonstrated outside Gaza Prison where the Hamas members are being held. The Palestinian Police sent units to the prison to control the situation. No arrests had been made by midnight.

"Arafat, Arafat, hear the news, the soldiers of Kassam are waiting for you," chanted the marchers, some raising the Koran.

Scores of armed police formed a chain to block the prison gate, and

snipers looked down from surrounding rooftops. However, march organizers kept the crowd at bay, and there was no violence.

Hamas hailed the abduction and killing of Wachsmann and vowed to continue its war against Israel.

"The end of the operation, in which our heroes took the Zionist soldier Wachsmann as a prisoner of war, was as great and heroic as the beginning. It came contrary to what Zionist war general Rabin wanted," said a Hamas statement.

Hamas warned it would kidnap more Israelis unless Rabin agreed to free 200 Palestinian prisoners.

Izzadin Kassam threatened to unleash a "civil war" if the Palestinian Police continued to arrest Hamas activists.

"Izzadin Kassam's answer will be to make Gaza burn," said a Hamas leaflet distributed yesterday. "Hamas doesn't allow any faction to lay a finger on its followers."

Ahmed Bahar, a Hamas leader,

accused Arafat of surrendering to the Israelis.

"The Palestinian Authority knelt before Rabin and arrested our fighters to appease the Israelis," he said as he paid his condolences to the family of slain kidnapper Salah Jadalla, 22, in Sheikh Radwan, a Gaza City slum.

Palestinian Authority Information Minister Yasser Abed Rabbo suggested the crackdown against Hamas would continue.

"We will not permit anything to harm the national security," Abed Rabbo told reporters after the weekly cabinet meeting. "The Palestinian Authority will continue taking measures to ensure national security."

In another step, Arafat's self-rule cabinet decided to ban the use of mosque loudspeakers for political propaganda.

Palestinian sources said Rabin called Arafat late Friday and promised to reopen the Gaza Strip "very soon," Rabin told reporters

he would contact the PLO soon about restarting negotiations on expanding autonomy in Judea and Samaria.

In a speech to the mourners, Ahmed Turk, student council president at Gaza City's Islamic University, accused Arafat of collaborating with the Israelis.

"The [Israeli] occupation authorities have located the hideout of the kidnappers based on information they received from the Palestinian Authority," Turk claimed. (See box below)

Abed Rabbo denied the charges, but the accusation could erode public support for Arafat's government. Even Palestinians who support reconciliation with Israel reject the idea of collaborating with the former occupying power against fellow Palestinians.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak said Israeli and Palestinian security services shared information throughout the affair. (AP)



A soldier yesterday examines weapons used by the Hamas gang which kidnapped Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann. (AP)

Palestinian intelligence agents: We pinpointed hideout

"THE first information on the kidnappers' location was provided by Palestinian intelligence," and led to its discovery by the Israeli security forces, senior Palestinian intelligence agents in Gaza said last night.

Meanwhile, Palestinian Authority Secretary-General Tayib Abdel-Rahim said Hamas missed an opportunity to negotiate the release of jailed leader Sheikh Abdel Yassin just before the abortive raid to rescue Nahshon Wachsmann.

The Palestinian intelligence sources said the Israeli security

forces had been given information Wednesday night saying three hideouts had been prepared for the kidnappers in the A-Ram and Hebron regions, even before the kidnapping took place. Bir Nabala is only a short distance from A-Ram, north of Jerusalem.

They added that the order to prepare the hideouts had been given to Hamas operatives by a senior Izzadin Kassam member currently in jail. The Hamas operatives were instructed to prepare plenty of food and equipment for a long stay.

According to the Palestinian in-

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

telligence agents, they passed on detailed information about one of the houses, including a description and the name of its owners, to their Israeli counterparts. They added that the information they provided allowed the Israeli security forces to shift their focus to these two areas, and to give up the idea that Wachsmann was being held in Gaza.

The Palestinian intelligence agents said this earlier assessment had been made "based only on

circumstantial evidence on the tapes and statements which supposedly came out of Gaza."

Referring to Hamas's failure to contact them about negotiating for Yassin's release, Abdel-Rahim said: "For one reason or another Hamas did not contact us after some channels asked the Palestinian Authority to mediate for the release of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin and women detainees."

"Hamas is partly to blame for losing the opportunity to secure the release of Yassin and women prisoners," Abdel-Rahim said. "It seems that Hamas received

orders not to give the Palestinian Authority a mediation role," he said.

Abdel-Rahim said Hamas told other parties it had extended its Friday night deadline for killing Wachsmann by 24 hours, but did not inform the authority.

By the time IDF commandos found the house where the soldier was being held, it was too late, he said.

"The Hamas delay and the Israeli army's insistence on the attack were the reason for losing the chance for the release of the prisoners," he said.

Contain Hamas, go on with peace process

COMMENT

Jon Immanuel

NOW that the Wachsmann abduction has reached its tragic conclusion, Palestinians and Israelis are wondering what steps must be taken to contain Hamas and continue the peace process.

To Palestinians, it is very important to distinguish between violent activists and political activists.

Almost 300 religious fundamentalists have been arrested during the past three nights, but "We have arrested only military people," insisted Gaza police chief Brig. Ghazi Jabali. "The political people we can't touch."

Jabali, in an interview Friday, warned, "We will not allow people to attack Israelis. We have a peace agreement with Israel, and anybody who does not obey Palestinian law should not stay in our country." But political opinions, he said, are free.

In statements to Israel Radio yesterday, deputy defense minister Mordechai Gur and an unidentified former head of the General Security Service in Gaza said that to end Hamas violence, the political as well as the military arm of Hamas must be banned, since the two are closely linked.

"It will not be possible to separate its different parts," Gur said. The former GSS official specifically mentioned Dr. Mahmoud Zahar, a physicist, and Ibrahim Yazuri, a pharmacist, as being involved in giving military orders.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that in demanding that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat curb Hamas, he recognized the possibility of separating politics and terrorism. "I am not referring to Hamas as a political party," he said in Friday night's news conference.

Rabin's statement is a signal to Arafat. Past Israeli demands to

ban Hamas have been considered interference in internal Palestinian politics. This was the reaction to Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothschild's demand in Cairo at the election talks that only those who did not call for a cancellation of the peace accords could participate in Palestinian elections.

Rothschild reformulated the condition - after the attack in Jerusalem last Sunday - to apply only to those engaged in terrorism. This could still apply to Hamas, but it showed that Israel accepted non-violent political opposition.

More importantly, in banning terrorism Israel was applying a rule it applies to its own elections.

Now it is Arafat who feels he can make demands, starting with a call made by his information minister, Yasser Abed-Rabbo, after yesterday's Palestinian Authority meeting to end the closure of Gaza and resume peace talks.

While Rabin has first demanded a crackdown on Hamas terrorism, Arafat has said that his problems with Hamas have a lot to do with the slow pace of the peace process.

Zahar denied, in an interview, that Hamas leaders have any influence on Izzadin Kassam, the military wing of Hamas. "It has its own strategy," he said. But if so, Hamas leaders are not a moderating influence.

On Friday, when there was still an opportunity to call on Wachsmann's kidnappers to spare his life in the name of Islam or extend the deadline to help negotiations, Hamas called a news conference in Gaza's landmark Palestine Mosque, but only praised Izzadin Kassam. The speakers, including Zahar, condemned the Palestinian Police for its arrests of Hamas members even more than it cursed Israel.

POLICY

(Continued from Page 1) his aide Yossi Ginosar and Arafat beginning on Thursday?

According to Arab MK Taleb a-Sanaa, it was only an hour before the raid that the Prime Minister's Office asked him to relay a message to Hamas leaders.

If one is going to yield Yassin anyway, and I repeat it, perhaps Israel should consider talking to Hamas directly during such an emergency.

Or, perhaps part of the problem was that Rabin had only narrow input from military officials. Security sources say Rabin was not informed by the General Security Service until 6 a.m. Friday morning that a Hamas operative they

seized the night before in Jerusalem let them know that Wachsmann was being held in Bir Nabala.

However Rabin did not inform the cabinet, which convened that morning. In a cryptic way, he said that a military operation might be possible but he kept the ministers in the dark.

Communication Minister Shulamit Aloni complained last night that the ministers did not know anything, reminding the public of Rabin's "lone wolf style."

Although Rabin is not likely to suffer a drop of public opinion, he could become somewhat tarnished internationally the next time he goes public and blankly blames Arafat for all terror without producing hard proof.

A Time to Thank

The second Libi Classic Concert, organized by Mrs. Dvora Rejwan, Mrs. Zahavit Dotan and Mrs. Helen Sagy, took place on October 2, at the Rebecca Crown Auditorium of the Jerusalem Theater.

The Libi Fund wishes to thank all who helped make this evening such a success:

The Education and Culture Division of Jerusalem Municipality
The theater lounges, managed by Sylvan Ben Ezra
The Education Corps and Gadna Chamber Orchestra

The Suzanne Dellal Center for Dance and Theater

The Bat Dor Dance Company
The Jerusalem Dance Group

Tnuva

Efrat Wines
Angel's Bakery, Jerusalem

Kay Catering
Rivka Levy, for flower arrangements

The Hador Biscuit Co.
The Globus Group, for lighting
The Quick Copy Press, Tel Aviv

WACHSMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition during the implementation," Barak said. "I believe it was the correct thing to do. You always have dangers."

But the commando source, in the alternate raiding party, maintained the delays in breaking in left the force with little chance of success.

Army sources said initial inquiries indicated that Wachsmann had been taken to Bir Nabala directly after he was kidnapped. Large quantities of food and equipment, a radio, and a television were found in the house.

The videotape in which Wachsmann was shown pleading for his life was apparently shot in the house and then taken to Gaza, where it was released, army sources said. However, the first tape, in which a masked man displayed Wachsmann's identity card, was likely shot in Gaza, after the identity card was brought there by one of the accomplices, they said.

The IDF Spokesman's Office said it would not comment on the raid until an inquiry is concluded.

Rabin and Barak came to the Wachsmann home at about 8:30 last night, and remained with the family for about an hour and a half.

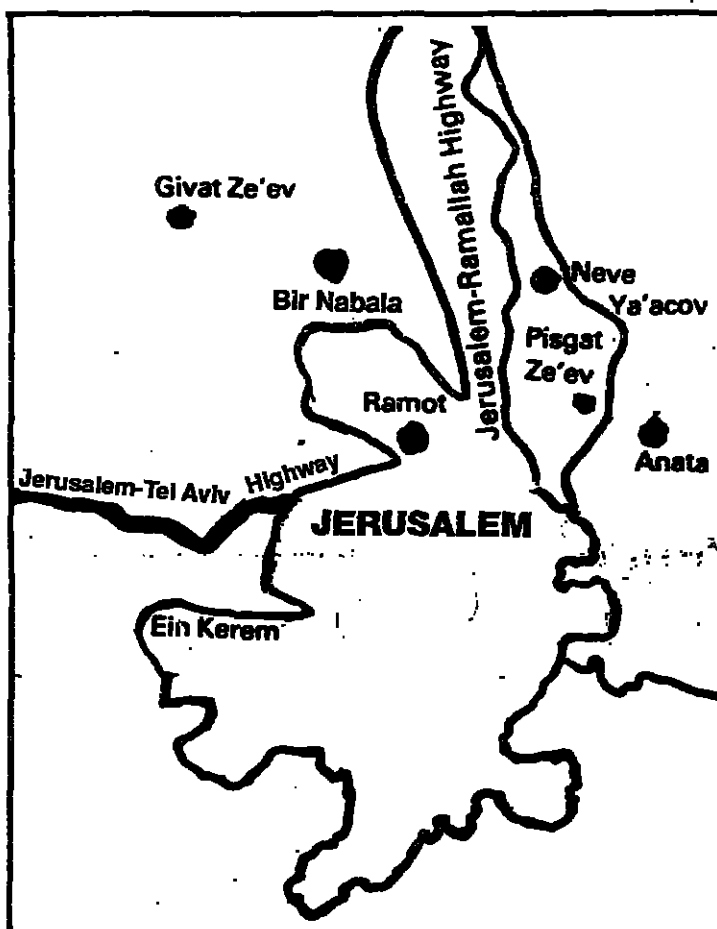
When Rabin arrived and when he left, some 200 demonstrators on a hill one block over from the home booed, blew whistles, and chanted "Rabin is a traitor," "Rabin is a murderer." Dozens of policemen and border policemen were on hand to keep the protesters from getting close to the prime minister.

Rabin said he wanted the peace talks to resume and would contact Arafat to "find out what we have to do to make it possible."

Israel Radio said Rabin telephoned Arafat after the raid.

Arafat spokesman Marwan Kanafani called on Rabin to immediately lift a closure imposed on the Gaza Strip during the crisis.

Barak, however, told ITV Channel One last night that, "The Palestinian Authority will have to take action against Hamas gangs, and if it does not do so, we will have to consider how to act against them, even if this is inside the Gaza Strip."



Village where Wachsmann was held described as peaceful, quiet and well-off

BILL HUTMAN

BAHUT Jaydan, head of the village council of Bir Nabala, where Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann was held and murdered, described the village as "a generally quiet and peaceful place. Even during the intifada things were normally quiet here."

Bir Nabala is a relatively wealthy village, according to Jaydan, who said many residents hold US passports and have families in America.

The home used by the Hamas terrorists reportedly belongs to a villager living in the US.

The Palestinian Authority minister responsible for the Wakf, Hassan Tahboub, and Jamil Hamami, a senior Hamas official in the administered territories, also live in the village.

On Friday night, a rush of ambulances and police and army vehicles in northern Jerusalem was among the first signs the army had struck at the Hamas cell holding Wachsmann.

All week, security sources said it was likely the 19-year-old was being held in the Ramallah area, because of its proximity to where he was kidnapped.

The assessment turned out to be partially right. The home in the Bir Nabala village where Wachsmann was being held is not far from Ramallah, and just off the main highway to the city.

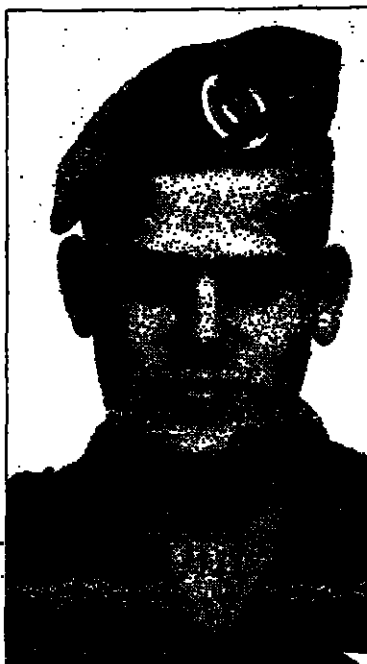
But the village is even closer to Jerusalem. The home in which the Hamas terrorists were holding Wachsmann was only several hundred meters from the Jerusalem city line at the Atarot industrial zone, just off the main road through the adjacent village of El Jib, which links Atarot and Givat Ze'ev.

The new village mosque is only meters away.

From the outside, the two-story home looked no different than others in the area. There were no signs of damage from the gunfight between the army and terrorists.

The army continued to search the area late Friday night for accomplices of the terrorists. Roadblocks were set up to prevent anyone from entering or leaving the village.

At the Atarot roadblock, about a dozen residents waited for several hours for permission to return to their homes.



Capt. Nir Poraz (IDF Spokesman)

Nir Poraz funeral today

Jerusalem Post Staff

CAPT. Nir Poraz, 23, of Ramat Hasharon, who was killed during the attempt to rescue Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann Friday night, will be buried today in the Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery.

He will be interred near his father, Maoz Poraz, a pilot who was shot down during the Yom Kippur War, when Nir was two years old.

Poraz, who was on demobilization leave when he was called back to his unit on Wednesday, led the charge into the house in which Wachsmann was being held. He was shot and killed by the kidnappers.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak praised Poraz's bravery. The elder Poraz, a combat veteran and El Al pilot who had been called up during the war, was shot down over the Suez Canal on October 17, 1973, and was listed as missing in action for six months before his body was recovered.

He was first officer on the first El Al flight hijacked, to Algeria, in 1968; he was wounded by the terrorists and held captive 40 days before he was released.

Nir's mother, Mati, raised him and his two sisters alone.

When Nir finished high school, he wanted to apply for pilot training, but his mother refused, said Ramat Hasharon Mayor Efraim Hiris, whose daughter was a classmate and friend of Poraz's.

"He insisted, then, that he be drafted into an elite unit, because he was a real fighter, who knew what he wanted," Hiris said. "He came from a family like that; it couldn't have been any other way."

Gang killed two other soldiers

Jerusalem Post Staff

TWO of Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann's kidnappers participated in the kidnapping and murder of soldiers Shabar Simani in April and Arye Zvi Frankenthal in July, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced during Friday night's press conference.

Taisir Natshe of Jerusalem and Abdel Kareem Bader of A-Ram were part of the "Jerusalem Gang," some of whose members were killed or captured in a clash with security forces on August 12 in Jerusalem. They had been on their way to attack Border Police guards outside Likud MK Ariel Sharon's house in the Old City.

Natshe and Bader, who escaped that clash, were known Hamas supporters and were recruited for terrorist activity in January. They were killed in Friday night's rescue attempt along with Salah Jadalla.

Simani was murdered on April 21 after he was kidnapped while on his way home from his base in Mitpe Ramon. His body was found north of Jerusalem.

On July 6, the gang kidnapped Frankenthal, who was also on his way home from his base in the South. His body was found in Akab, a village north of Jerusalem.



The President's Mission of the United Jewish Appeal

Visiting Israel at this time shares in the grief of the families of

NAHSHON and NIR
and the Israeli people

May they be comforted among the mourners of Zion

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved wife, mother and grandmother

VERA FRANKEL ז"ל

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, October 16, 1994, at the Hafia cemetery, Sde Yehoshua, at Gate No. 1 at 12:30 p.m.

Mourning by:

Her husband: **Edi Frankel**
Her daughter: **Irit Kenig**
Her grandchildren: **Orly and Tal**

LARZIE

Is at peace

Loved and always missed by:

Sonja and Brian
Guy, Mark and Ariel
David and Dina
Daniel, Lian and Ariel

Minnie
Toonie and Ify
Gertie

We are deeply saddened at the passing of

Dr. LARZIE LICHTENSTEIN

Always loved and remembered by:

Essie
Paul, Michael, Shelly, Susan
Families and grandchildren

Funeral to take place at Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery, today, Sunday, October 16, 1994, at 16:00

Shiva at 48 Hahoreish St., Kfar Shmaryahu

Vigil at Wachsmann

Clinton

Weizman urges unity

US: Threat of Iraqi attack over

KUWAIT (Reuters) - US Defense Secretary William Perry said yesterday he no longer expected Iraqi forces to attack Kuwait and was optimistic about a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

In Washington, President Clinton cautioned Iraq to pull back its forces as promised saying US troops will build up and stay on alert in the Gulf until Iraq's military threat to Kuwait is gone.

"Significant (Iraqi) elements still remain within striking distance of Kuwait," Clinton said in his weekly radio address. "We're watching this situation very carefully and continuing with the deployment of our own forces."

Perry told marines and sailors on the amphibious warship USS Tripoli the swift US military deployment to counter the Iraqi threat to Kuwait had "saved the world from a war."

Thanks to the success of the operation "you'll probably be able to go back home...before Christmas," he told the troops on the Tripoli, on the first of several visits to US units.

"We are not pocketing a peaceful outcome yet, but I am optimistic at this stage," Perry later told troops of the US 24th Mechanized Infantry Division at a desert camp.

Ending a two-day visit for talks with Kuwaiti leaders and visits to the troops, Perry said the Iraqi forces which massed near the Kuwait border last week had either pulled back out of southern Iraq or were awaiting transport to do so.

"They are in transit and moving north, therefore we do not expect an attack now," Perry told an airport news conference before flying on to Beijing.

Iraq said yesterday it would return its troops to positions held before they moved towards Ku-

wait last week.

Perry said 10,000 to 12,000 US troops sent in response to the Iraqi threat were in Kuwait or on their way, and 18,000 marines were waiting in California for their equipment to reach the Gulf before coming.

"We are not at this time planning any more ground troops unless the crisis takes a turn for the worse," Perry said.

He said Washington was prepared to wait for the last elite Republican Guard division to move north of the 32nd parallel - beyond a southern Iraq no-fly zone imposed by the Western allies - but it would not wait long.

"I am not making threats...I am not rattling sabres but we expect a prompt return (pullback) of the Iraqis," Perry said.

On Friday Perry said intelligence reports showed elements of the Iraqi division might be halting their retreat and digging in south of the 32nd parallel.

He threatened "additional application of force" if Iraq did not pull the unit further back to their pre-crisis position.

But yesterday Perry said the division appeared to be making a temporary camp and was waiting to move further north.

"The encampment they are making right now, according to our intelligence sources, looks like a temporary encampment, rather than digging in," Perry said.

"It looks like they are simply looking for the transportation to take them north," he added.

Perry said Kuwait Emir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah assured him yesterday Kuwait and the other Gulf Arab states would "help defray very substantially the cost of this operation."

If the crisis did not get any worse the US deployment could cost \$500 million to \$1 billion.

King Kohl heads for new reign

ALON PINKAS
MUNICH

TO his party faithful he is King Kohl, the popular bulky chancellor of unification and a new Germany.

His opponents call him "yesterday's man" and depict his five-year reign as the Time of Cholera.

But as 60 million eligible German voters go to the polls today, it seems the outcome will depend less on Helmut Kohl's appeal or performance than it will on the country's complicated coalition-producing electoral system.

More foreign news
on Page 12

Several weeks ago Kohl's re-election seemed all but certain after he bounced back from trailing double digits in the polls in February. His Christian Democratic Union (CDU) was expected to win over 42 percent of the vote and form a coalition with the traditional kingmaker, the tiny Free Democrats Party (FDP).

But, in recent days and according to several nation-wide polls, that outcome looks increasingly fragile as the FDP appears not to be crossing the elusive five percent threshold of the general vote that is required for a party to enter the Bundestag.

In addition, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) led by Rudolph Scharping is steadily closing the gap and is now predicted to gain as much as 38 percent.

The key issue is now whether the FDP can muster the votes it needs to join the CDU-led coalition.

Kohl and the FDP leader - Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel - pledge mutual support and have been calling on each other's party voters to cast a second ballot for them.

Under Germany's peculiar electoral system (which 45 percent of those polled in a recent study said they don't understand) each voter casts two votes.

One is cast in his or her constituency and the first candidate past the post wins.

The crucial "second vote" is cast for a party list. Five percent of the general vote in the second ballot is needed under Germany's constitution to get a party into the Bundestag. That requirement can be waived if that party scored three direct wins for its candidates in the constituencies.

While the mixture of majority voting and proportional representation seems complex to some, it is exactly what the Party for Democratic Socialism (PDS) - the east German-based heir to the former GDR socialist party - is depending on.

These elections are in essence the first ever elections of a united Germany. The previous poll in



German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) and challenger Rudolf Scharping look down from election billboards as a cyclist pedals by in Hamburg on Friday. (AP)

1990 was held under the impact of the unification process itself since the former East Germany was not integrated into the West.

Then parties in the east needed five percent only in the former GDR, while this time the five percent clause applies to all Germany in all 16 federal states, five of which formed the defunct German Democratic Republic.

Led by the controversial but popular Gregor Gysi, the PDS is expected to win 18 percent in the five states and well more than three direct candidate victories to offset the expected failure to hit the five percent threshold across all of Germany.

Both the CDU and the SPD

have promised not to cooperate with the PDS. But it is conceivable that if the CDU and their junior FDP partners get less than 50 percent, the SPD could form a coalition with the transformed Green Party - expected to win six to eight percent in a so-called red-green coalition. This is tacitly supported from the outside by the PDS, which has no power base in the west but is certainly representing those distressed and disillusioned by the negative consequences of unification in the east.

Another possibility is a "traffic light coalition." This would be an unlikely red-green-yellow (FDP's colors) grouping that would send Mr Kohl to the opposition benches.

Yet an SPD-CDU grand coalition seems also a distinct possibility.

Unification, its cost and prospects, is ubiquitously dominating the election agenda alongside the other, and inseparably related, key issue of unemployment.

Foreign policy, alliance politics and even the leadership role of Germany in the European Union are of secondary importance.

Kohl's government has poured \$350 billion into eastern Germany and while Berlin's skyline is grandiosely dominated by huge cranes, unemployment in the east is exacting a social and political price many are finding difficult to pay.

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Five killed in British rail crash

LONDON (Reuters) - Five people were killed and 11 were injured when two passenger trains collided head-on on a single-track line in southern England yesterday, a British Rail spokesman said.

The accident occurred in thick morning fog as the two trains travelled in opposite directions between the small towns of Oxted and Uckfield, on the borders of Kent and Sussex counties.

Efforts to rescue passengers from the wreckage were hampered by the fact that one of the trains was resting on its side overhanging an embankment.

But after three hours of searching, emergency service workers said they were convinced no one was still trapped.

Transport Minister Brian Ma-whinney said there will be an official investigation into the accident. "It's too early to know exactly what happened," he said.

Britain's railway system is recovering from a lengthy industrial dispute between signal operators and Railtrack, the company that maintains the track system.

During the 16-week dispute over pay and conditions, which ended on September 28, the signal workers staged a series of one- and two-day strikes that severely restricted rail services.

Fighting disrupts David Irving lecture

BERKELEY, Ca. (Reuters) - A riot broke out after 100 demonstrators clashed with people attending a lecture by controversial British historian David Irving, who has cast doubt on the Holocaust, police said yesterday.

Five people were slightly injured in scuffles night after the protesters marched on a building where Irving was giving the lecture in the college town of Berkeley, police inspector Jim Gaebbe said.

"It was a confrontation with some people who didn't have the same ideological bent as Mr Irving," Gaebbe said.

Berkeley is home to a branch of the University of California, with a campus known for its long history of left-wing politics.

Irving has stated that the Holocaust was exaggerated and happened without Adolf Hitler's knowledge.

His views have outraged mainstream historians and Jewish groups. In the past, he has been deported from Canada, excluded from Germany and refused an Australian visa.

Gaebbe said some of the marchers entered the YWCA building where Irving was speaking and fights erupted between opposing groups. He did not know how many people were inside the hall.

Most of the people attending the lecture stayed in the building, but some went outside and fighting spilled into the streets, he said.

"Some rocks and bottles were thrown," Gaebbe said.

Forty police officers arrived and sealed off nearby streets to traffic, he said, adding that the streets were soon cleared and no arrests were made.

Holocaust survivor seeks reparations from German successor firms

WASHINGTON (AP) - A federal judge has allowed a 71-year-old Holocaust survivor to seek reparations from Germany by naming as defendants the successors of two companies the victim said used him for slave labor.

The decision by US District Judge Stanley Sporkin leaves Hugo Prinz, of Highland Park, N.J., able to make his case that US courts have jurisdiction.

The four German companies named in the amended complaint are BASF Group, Hoechst AG, Bayer Group and Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blom, successors to Nazi-era businesses Messerschmidt and IG Farben. Most of the new companies do business in the United States.

In December 1992, Sporkin ruled that Germany could not use sovereign immunity as a shield from Prinz's \$17 million lawsuit, but that decision was overturned by the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in July.

Prinz, the son of a naturalized American father, was living with his family in Slovakia in 1942 when the Germans sent them to the Maidanek concentration camp because they were Jewish.

His parents and sister later died in the Treblinka camp. His brothers died of starvation as slave laborers in Auschwitz and Birkenau before Prinz was sent to Dachau.

Egyptian novelist Mahfouz stabbed by Moslem fanatic

CAIRO (AP) - Nobel Prize-winning writer Naguib Mahfouz said yesterday the knife attack against him blamed on Moslem radicals provided a chance for prayers for God to defeat Islamic extremism.

But the 83-year-old writer, reported recovering well from the Friday night stabbing, also exhibited wry humor in describing his hospitalization almost next door to his Cairo house.

"I feel that I moved from my first home to my second home," he said from his room in the Police Hospital.

Mahfouz, diabetic and nearly blind, was stabbed in the neck several times by a man the author thought was approaching him to shake hands. He had just left his house and was rushed to the hospital.

The attack brought an outpouring of anger in Egypt. It was on all newspaper front pages and was condemned by Moslem leaders and fellow writers. The Egyptian Organization for Human Rights called the stabbing "intellectual terrorism."

No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but police blamed Moslem militants who have carried out a bloody, three-year campaign to destabilize the government and install Islamic rule.

Mahfouz has been criticized by

the radicals for favoring peace with Israel and for the 1959 novel *Children of Gebelawi* that depicts religious figures like Christ and the Prophet Mohammed. The book remains banned in Egypt despite Mahfouz's 1988 Nobel Prize.

The writer had a death sentence pronounced on him by Islamic radicals in 1989 soon after British author Salman Rushdie was condemned to death by Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for his book *Satanic Verses*.

Mahfouz's novels *Khan al-Khalili*, *Midaq Alley* and the three volumes of the Cairo Trilogy - all set in the heart of bustling Cairo - are famous for their lively depiction of the city's ordinary people.

Hospital officials said Mahfouz was in good condition considering his age, and he was taped by state television talking to political officials.

"You are leading a battle in defense of true Islam," he told Interior Minister Hassan el-Alfi, in charge of the police who are battling Moslem militants.

"This incident is an opportunity to ask God to make the police defeat terrorists and to plead for the country to be purified of this evil in defense of people, liberty and Islam," he said.

Boy who refused to steal is dropped to his death

CHICAGO (AP) - Two boys shoved a 5-year-old out an apartment building window and dropped him to his death because the youngster wouldn't steal candy for them, police said yesterday.

The suspects, ages 10 and 11, could get up to five years' probation if convicted. Police said they admitted the killing.

"It's truly mind-boggling," said prosecutor Kay Hanlon. "Every day you think you've seen as bad as it's ever going to get here and something like this happens."

Police said Eric Morris plunged to his death after a desperate struggle at the window of a vacant apartment on the South Side.

His 8-year-old brother, Derrick, fought with the two older boys trying to push Eric out the

window and pulled him back from the brink once, but then lost his grip when one of the older boys bit Derrick's arm.

The killing was the second horrific episode of child-against-child violence in Chicago in little more than a month.

On Sept. 1, 11-year-old Robert "Yummy" Sandifer was found shot to death after he became the subject of a police search in the shooting death of a 14-year-old girl. Police said Sandifer was killed by fellow gang members worried about an intense police investigation to solve the girl's death. Two boys, ages 14 and 16, are charged in Sandifer's killing.

"Our victims are getting younger and our offenders are getting younger," said police Cmdr. Charles Smith.

Both suspects in Eric's death had criminal records. Both said their fathers are in prison.

One of the boys had been arrested five times since March on charges including theft, aggravated battery and unlawful use of a weapon. Last week he was sentenced to home and school confinement on the weapons charge, police Detective James Riley said.

Eric and his brother lived in a dilapidated apartment house separated from the high-rise building by a dirt courtyard strewn with hypodermic needles and other litter.

Police said the older boys took Eric and his brother to the vacant apartment on the pretext of showing them a "clubhouse" used by neighborhood children.

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and again!

and again!

and again!

and again!

and a

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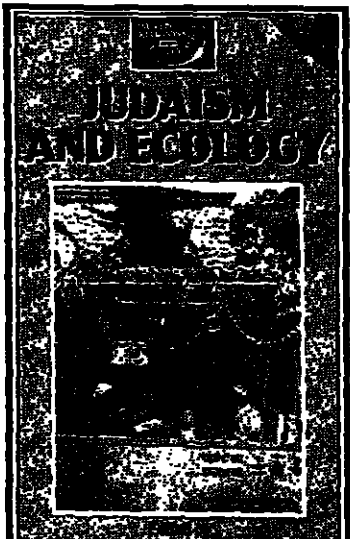
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Making mental illness more 'acceptable'

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

ASIDE from being famous and talented, what do the following people have in common: Abraham Lincoln, Virginia Woolf, Eugene O'Neill, Beethoven, Leo Tolstoy, John Keats, Isaac Newton, Winston Churchill, Vivien Leigh, Michelangelo and Ernest Hemingway? All of them suffered from one of the major mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia, depression or manic-depression.

These names and others are highlighted on the official poster of the World Health Organization's World Mental Health Day, which was marked last Monday around the globe.

It was initiated and prepared by Myron (Mike) Jaffe and his late wife, Susan, a Jewish couple from Cleveland whose son Eli suffers from schizophrenia.

"We wanted to get across the message that people suffering from mental illness enrich our lives, even though their disease causes a lot of pain to them and their loved ones," said Jaffe, who recently made his second trip to Israel.

The 76-year-old retired businessman, whose wife died last year of cancer, has devoted his life to increasing awareness of mental illness, stressing that neither the families nor the patients are to blame.

MENTAL ILLNESS came as a shock to the Jaffe family when Eli, who had been a gifted child, was a sophomore at Oberlin College.

"He suddenly started acting strangely; we thought he had joined some cult," Jaffe said with sorrow.

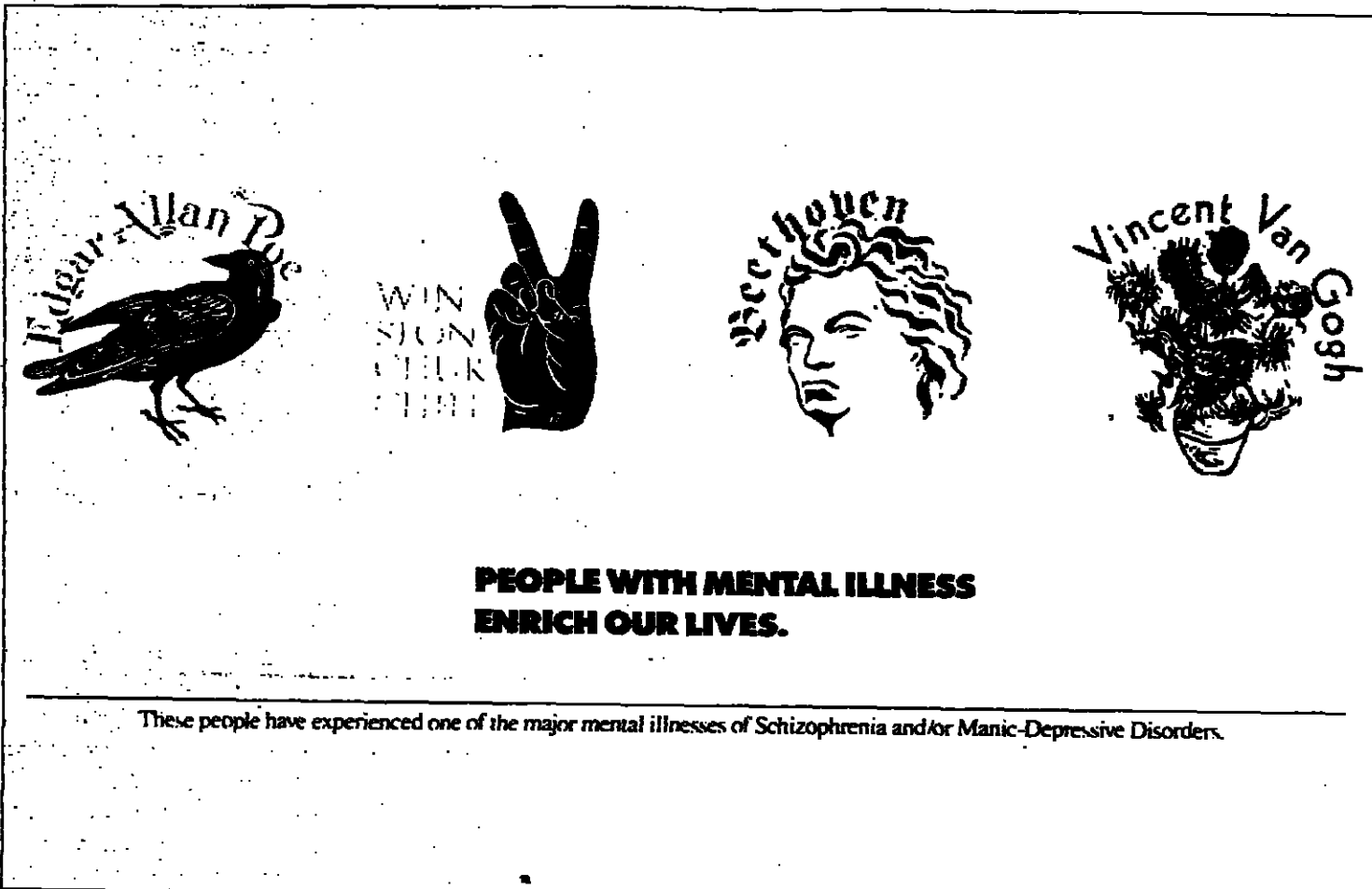
"He went around disheveled, grew a long beard and told people he was the messiah or a king or Jesus. When this angered passers-by, he got into fights and was hospitalized. Only then did we learn he was suffering from schizophrenia."

Hospitalized several times, Eli underwent psychotherapy and received medications. He is now able to live alone, although he requires support from his father and constant supervision.

"Medications are helpful, but they have side effects and can make him sedated," Jaffe said. However, "I am optimistic that in five or 10 years researchers will come up with drugs that are effective, but without such side effects, and thus, will allow the mentally ill to live more normally."

Jaffe became active in the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) in the US; he and Susan attended meetings of a self-help group in Cleveland.

"I spoke in our synagogue about it, and asked rabbis throughout the city to talk about it," Jaffe said.



A World Health Organization graphic depicts great people who suffered from mental illness; the official poster lists many more.

disturbed to live close-to-normal lives."

Jaffe found that few families affected by mental illness were willing to discuss it openly, while many of those who are unaffected have no understanding of it.

"This is surprising, since 1 percent of the population in Western countries suffers from schizophrenia, and 5 percent will have serious bouts of depression or manic-depression at some time in their life. If you add to that the family members, the impact of these disorders on the population is significant."

Jaffe, his wife and their three healthy children "didn't know we should have been ashamed" of Eli's condition. So they spoke about it to everyone who would listen.

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mental illness in their sermons, but most of them just listened politely and forgot it."

He remains upset that the Cleveland Jewish Family Service has "failed to take an interest" in the problem of Jews who are emotionally disturbed.

"I would like them to subsidize programs and help the mentally ill find jobs," he said.

Jaffe and 16 other Cleveland Jewish families who have children with mental illness got together and paid for a social worker who would help the patients function.

"They have to be kept busy and encouraged to take their medication regularly," he said. "We parents worry what will happen to our children after we die."

THE STIGMA of mental illness has abated somewhat in recent years, as scientific research has found that many types are the result of a chemical imbalance, not much different from that which causes diabetes. A recent book by Dr. E. Fuller Torrey, a leading US researcher in schizophrenia and manic depression, describes a landmark study on the biological and environmental causes that may trigger these diseases.

Over a six-year period, Torrey and his colleagues studied 66 pairs of identical twins - one of whom was schizophrenic and the other either healthy or suffering from a less severe problem of mental illness. They found that the divergence in mental makeup was clear by age five in more than a quarter of the twins studied.

Torrey is convinced that the schizophrenia has nothing to do with their experiences as children and how their parents related to them.

He said in an recent interview with Knight-Ridder newspapers that a newly identified animal virus may trigger the onset of schizophrenia. This "pestivirus" was found in the blood of many of the affected twins and can be transmitted at birth or from pets, especially cats, he said.

But the Washington, DC, psychiatrist cautioned it would take years before research uncovers

conclusive evidence about the threat pets may pose.

Jaffe said it made sense that the triggers of mental illness are biological, since medications act immediately on most patients.

Jaffe and his wife, a talented artist, decided to prepare a poster on the theme of mental health. Their daughter, a graphic artist, designed it.

After NAMI adopted the poster, Jaffe went to Geneva to visit a museum displaying art by mentally ill patients. He stopped off at the World Health Organization's offices. There, Dr. Jose Manuel Bertolote - the mental health division's senior medical officer - was enthusiastic and adopted the poster for this year's World Mental Health Day.

Jaffe spent much of his visit here meeting with people from Enosh, the Israel Mental Health Association, to discuss his experiences and ideas.

"I can't offer a cure, so the best I can do is to increase awareness of mental illness," he said. "My son is very proud of my work."

Some fungi go for the keratin (the body protein that comprises nails), while others attack the skin. Some combine forces with yeasts to produce an especially difficult-to-treat infection.

A few years ago, Sandoz developed terbinafine, which has been found to be highly effective; serious side effects are uncommon. Patients need to take only one tablet daily for three months.

Foreign and local studies have shown an impressive cure rate. Healthy new nails grow over the healthy nail bed.

Laver says yeasts may have been involved in some cases that did not respond to treatment. Lamisil is not effective against yeasts. Recurring infections have been noted in 12 percent of those who were successfully treated. "It is difficult to know if the initial infections returned, or the patients were exposed to new fungi," she says.

The prescription drug, which has been approved by the Health Ministry's pharmaceutical division, will soon be available at private pharmacies. The health funds have not yet agreed to supply the drug to members, but this seems likely eventually, since the course of treatment and the dosage are a sixth of the other, less successful drugs now in use here.

Fungal infections on the skin - under the arms, on the hands and feet and in the groin - also respond very well to the Swiss pill.

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Fungal infections on the skin - under the arms, on the hands and feet and in the groin - also respond very well to the Swiss pill.

Bloodless device assays blood sugar

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

THE Haifa company Carmel Biotechnology and the US firm W.R. Grace are developing a "revolutionary" device for measuring blood sugar levels without the need for a blood sample. The device, which should be ready for marketing in two years, is based on capsules implanted under skin. The capsule transfers data on blood sugar to a monitoring device outside the body.

Prof. Yoram Palti, president of Carmel Biotech, which invented the technique, says that 5 percent of the world's population suffers from diabetes; there are more than 200,000 diabetics in Israel.

Carmel is reluctant to provide more details, as the technology has yet to be patented. His company, established only last year to develop and produce the blood-sugar monitor, has 10 employees. W.R. Grace is a giant firm with tens of thousands of workers and an annual turnover of \$4.5 billion. The project is being financed in part by the US-Israel Bi-National Industrial Research and Development (BIRD) Foundation.

deep depression after the death of her husband. Since she suffered from asthma, she took ephedrine regularly. She noticed that her depression eased when she took higher doses of the drug. She was soon taking up to 1,000 milligrams per day - almost eight times her regular dosage. The woman began to hear things and have hallucinations of being followed and raped, and was referred to the Ezrat Nashim clinic. After much effort, the staff managed to persuade her to reduce her drug intake.

Officials in the Health Ministry's pharmaceutical division have in the past said they had heard reports of ephedrine abuse, but were not yet considering restricting over-the-counter sales. They did not think abuse was widespread, and ephedrine is commonly used.

OUTWITTING HEAD LICE

The news that antipediculosis preparations based on permethrin are no longer effective against most local lice has boosted the sales of Proderm shampoo, a British-made preparation based on malathion.

A few weeks ago, Hebrew University parasitologist Dr. Costa Mumcuoglu said that his examination of 1,500 children showed that permethrin fails to kill 80 percent of head lice or their eggs, even though it was highly effective for several years. The bugs apparently developed resistance to permethrin, which manufacturers had hoped would be effective for another decade.

The researcher said malathion was effective in killing most head lice, but he advised parents to try to prevent the problem by regularly going through the hair of their children with a fine-toothed metal comb.

Proderm, manufactured by the Napp company in England, is imported by Rafta Pharmaceuticals and sells for NIS 10.30.

DENTAL PAIN CAN NOW BITE THE DUST

In a short time, if a visit to your dentist (excluding the bill) is painful, you should find a new dentist. The big news to come out of the recent World Dental Congress in Vancouver is that dentists are on the verge of making most procedures - even root-canal work - totally painless. Getting the public to know about these advances is important, because people avoid visiting the dentist mainly for fear of pain.

"We are working towards the day when going to the dentist will be absolutely painless," Dr. Michel Jahjah, a Canadian dentist who chaired the conference, told Reuter. Drills and needles have been rendered obsolete in some cases, while better anesthetics and gentler techniques mean some previously agonizing procedures now cause little discomfort.

Among advances discussed at the conference was a cavity treatment using "sandblasting" of decay with a powerful stream of salts instead of drilling the teeth. Another possible technique scoops out decay and closes the tooth with fluoride-rich cement; the fluoride reportedly causes the enamel to regrow and fill in the cavity. Ultrasound waves are being used instead of sharp chisels to remove tartar. Small fluoride patches can arrest decay in early-stage cavities.

Participants were also excited about an electronic painkiller that uses no needles: Pads on the cheeks transmit a mild electric current that numbs the area.

POST HEALTH REPORTER

IT'S only a little thing, a fungal infection under a fingernail or toenail or somewhere on the skin. But that little annoyance can cause considerable trouble, like cracks in the skin or infections resulting from scratching.

Until now, these formidable fungi have been very difficult to beat. But clinical studies around the world, including Israel, have shown that a drug developed by the Swiss pharmaceutical company Sandoz cures 70 percent of all onychomycosis.

The 106-year-old company and its local representative, H. Pascall Ltd., sponsored a symposium this month to discuss the breakthrough of the drug Lamisil (generically known as terbinafine). About to be released to local pharmacies, the drug will help thousands of patients say goodbye to onychomycosis (nonyeast fungal infections of the nail) or fungal infections of the skin.

Dr. Zehava Laver, deputy head of the dermatology clinic at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, led a clinical study of 20 patients suffering from serious cases of onychomycosis. The infections responded very well to the drug.

"For years, the conventional treatment of this condition involved dissolving the nail by topical application of chemicals and then using antifungal drugs," says Laver. "But these were ineffective



A new Swiss drug, taken orally, is an improvement over conventional treatments for fungal infections of the nail that were inconvenient and messy, or caused serious side effects. (I. Talby)

nient and messy, and the cure rate was low."

Later, other drugs were developed to be taken orally, but they produced serious side effects, including toxicity in the liver; they had a low cure rate and a high recurrence rate. Even worse,

these drugs had to be taken for 18 months, six tablets a day, which reduced patient compliance.

Fungal infections of the nail bed are very common, Laver says. Contrary to common belief, they occur equally in both sexes and not more frequently in women

who continually wet their hands doing housework. They are common under toenails as well as fingernails, and are quite infectious. The fungus can come from the soil, house pets or direct contact with infected individuals. Feet enclosed in hot, sweaty shoes are

That ringing in your ears is not from the phone

Rx FOR READERS

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

I am a 35-year-old woman. For the past year, I have suffered from a ringing in my ears called tinnitus. The ear-nose-and-throat doctor says it is not dangerous, but cannot be cured. Because of my work, I use the telephone for hours a day, and my problem is in my left ear, to which I hold the telephone.

Could tinnitus result from overuse of the phone? Should I switch the phone to my other ear so the condition does not worsen, or will that give me tinnitus in the other ear? L.T., Tel Aviv.

Prof. Yosef Elidan, chairman of the ear-nose-and-throat department at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, answers:

Tinnitus is generally caused by exposure to loud noise, but the risk depends on the amount of decibels and the length of time one is exposed to it. The condition is very widespread, especially among soldiers, factory workers and musicians who don't protect their ears.

It can also be caused in rare

cases by a growth on the auditory nerve. An ear-nose-and-throat specialist and communications specialist can perform tests to rule this out.

Using the telephone, even for hours a day, is very unlikely to be a cause of tinnitus. An ordinary telephone conversation is at about 45 decibels, while damage is caused only at 80 decibels and above that continues for more than eight hours a day.

If tests show that the tinnitus resulted from noise and not a disease, various treatments can be offered. If it is not a severe case, medications may help. Hypnosis can ease more serious cases; electrical stimulation and noise maskers are not very helpful.

In any case, using the phone did not cause your problem, and continuing to do so won't make it worse. In fact, the background buzz of the telephone may temporarily relieve your tinnitus, because you won't hear your own ringing in the ear.

My husband, who is 73 years old

and in good health, undergoes blood tests every two years just in case. When he did so a month ago, the doctor found that the amount of vitamin B12 in his blood was three times the maximum normal level, even though he doesn't take vitamin supplements and eats a diet consisting mostly of fruits, vegetables, white turkey and low-fat milk products.

The doctor knew what to do with a shortage of the vitamin, but couldn't find any mention of the cause or effects of a surplus. My husband was told to undergo all kinds of further tests, but he is reluctant to do so. Does this result pose any danger? Should he undergo tests? H.C., Savoyon

Dr. Dina Ben-Yehuda, a hematology researcher and clinician at the Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, comments:

It is difficult to answer this ques-

tion without examining your husband and knowing his full medical history. However, I can say that having an excess of vitamin B12 in the blood, even three times the maximum, does not endanger health. Some sportsmen have taken the vitamin because they believe it increases strength; our lab found it does not cause any harm.

But having so much of the vitamin could be a signal of a health problem, such as a liver or blood disorder. If your husband is healthy without showing any symptoms of disease, he is unlikely to have a problem. But if you want to make sure, or if he has other problems, go ahead and do the tests.

I am a 40-year-old woman and have had slight to moderate itching on my head, especially at the back and sides, for a couple of years. I had a similar problem on my legs and cleared that up by applying moisturizer liberally at least twice a day. Could the scalp problem also be the result of dry skin? If so, how does one "moisturize" one's

head? F.Z., Beit Shemesh

Dr. Roni Wolf of the dermatology department of Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital replies:

Itching of the scalp is very common, and can be caused by a wide variety of problems, from head lice to psoriasis. It is possible but unlikely to be due to dry skin. The cause could even be nervousness. Go to a good dermatologist, who in 80 percent of cases can diagnose the problem just by looking. If not, he or she may take a small tissue sample and send it for tests.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries from readers about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

THE JERUSALEM POST FORSAKE ME NOT FUND

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The bitter ending

NATIONAL leaders must do everything within their power to rescue hostages; but obviously they cannot do this at any price. It is conceivable - though not likely in view of Hamas past conduct - that meeting Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann's kidnappers' demands would have saved him. But to do so would have not only exacted a prohibitive political toll; it would have been tantamount to sentencing an untold number of others to certain death.

That leaders cannot afford to let the pressures of the immediate emergency - or the pain of anxious families - obliterate their concern for the future was made clear by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's own experience. As Ori Orr, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee pointed out yesterday, the release of 1,150 terrorists in exchange for three prisoners held by terrorist chieftain Ahmed Jibril has cost Israel dearly. The move probably contributed more than any other factor to the outbreak of the intifada, particularly its terrorist manifestations, and has cost Israel more than 200 dead and thousands of wounded. Though motivated by the loftiest sentiments, it was an inexcusable folly for which the country is still paying an excruciating price.

Once Rabin realized that the kidnappers and their victim were not in the Gaza District but near Jerusalem, he had no choice but to try to rescue Wachsmann by force. It is in the nature of such operations that their cost is high. Even for the Entebbe rescue, the most spectacular and successful of its kind in history, Israel paid a prohibitive price in the loss of Jonathan Netanyahu.

But just as the hidden costs of yielding to hostage-takers' demands are unacceptable, the hidden gains of displaying national resolve and determination are incalculable. The soldiers and civilians whose lives have been saved by this operation will never know it; but they owe their lives to Rabin's decision to use force. Nor is there any doubt that the nation's interests and security have been enhanced by it. To say that Wachsmann and Capt. Nir Poraz did not die in vain may sound like an insufferable cliché at this point. But it is true, nevertheless.

Rabin also contributed to national security by finally placing the blame where it belongs: he openly accused the Palestinian Authority of enabling the Hamas to operate from its territory. Calling Gaza a haven and a base for terrorists, he made it clear that where the kidnappers hid after abducting Wachsmann was an irrelevant detail.

What matters is that the Hamas headquarters, bases of planning, operations and training and its main arms caches are in Gaza. Under the PLO, the District is rapidly becoming what southern Lebanon was when the PLO ruled it in the 1970s and early 1980s. This time it is the Hamas which is assuming the activist role, while the PLO plays the part of the acquiescent local government.

With expected sanctimony, PLO apparatchiks yesterday trumpeted the location of the kidnappers' hideout outside Gaza as proof that the Palestinian Authority should be absolved of responsibility in the affair. This not only indicates that the PLO indeed has no objection to Hamas operations in areas under Israel control. It recalls the disingenuous Syrian claim that Damascus has nothing to do with terrorist strikes in Lebanon and in

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Israel-controlled areas, a claim which ignores that without the shelter, support and tacit approval Damascus affords these terrorists, they could not operate.

Following the Friday rescue operation, PLO spokesmen pledged that the Palestinian Police will now crack down on the Hamas with merciless force. But had the PLO really wanted to stop terrorism against Israelis, 70 of whom have been killed since the signing of the Oslo agreement (double the number of terror victims in any infada year), it would have cracked down on the Hamas long ago.

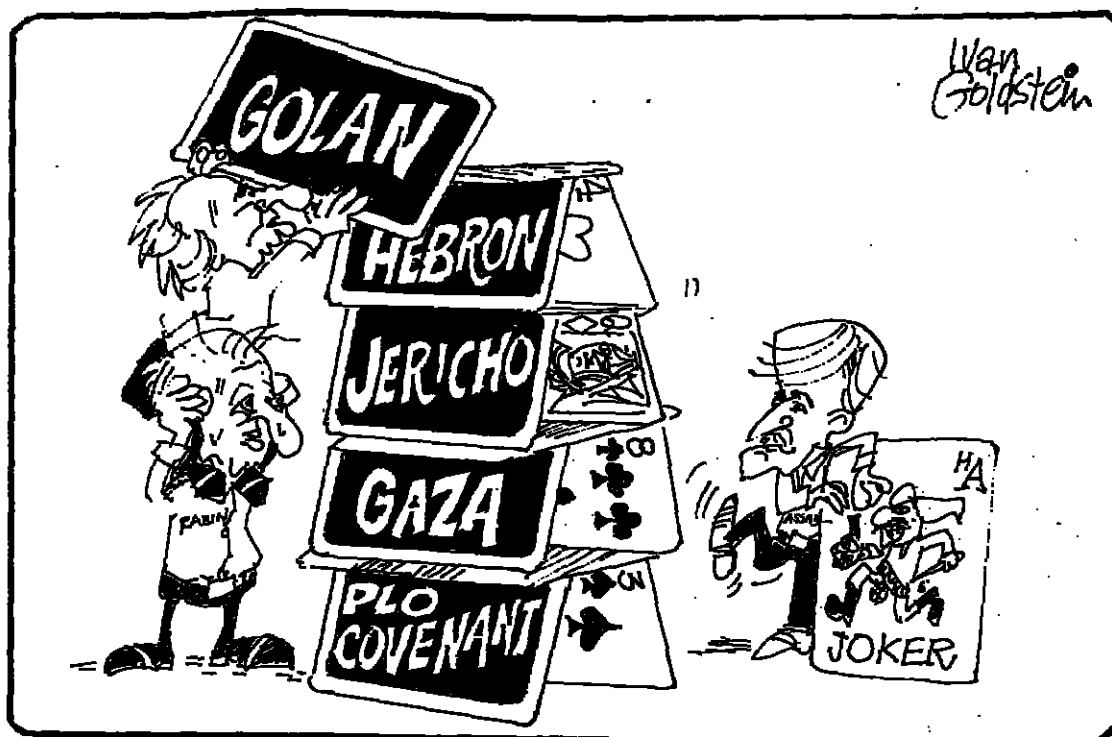
But it is doubtful that the Arafat forces will do more than make some massive arrests followed by equally massive releases. The PLO is not about to act on Israel's behalf against what Israelis call the "enemies of peace" and the PLO views as the carriers of the torch of the "armed struggle." Both PLO and Hamas officials have vowed that they will do everything to avoid civil war, and they probably will. Struggles for power may be bloody, but an all-out PLO-Hamas war is most unlikely. There is too much support in "the street" for the Hamas and its "heroic" deeds.

Evidence of such support could be discerned not only in Gaza - where 3,000 students of the Islamic University demonstrated with police encouragement against the detention of 350 Hamas activists - but in Jerusalem and the towns of Judea and Samaria, where a general Palestinian strike mourned the death of the kidnappers. The very fact that the PLO is demanding precisely what the Hamas is demanding: the unconditional release from Israeli prisons of all terrorists, including those convicted of murder, is indication enough that Arafat's goal is not to fight the "enemies of peace" but to enable them to kill Israelis more effectively. That the PLO is making such demands after the Sunday terrorist strike in Jerusalem, in which one of the killers was a recently-released Hamas member, speaks volumes about its motives.

If Rabin's tone in the Friday press conference following the failed rescue operation is any indication, the government will now scrutinize Arafat's actions more scrupulously. Talking to *The Jerusalem Post* last week, Economics Minister Shimon Shetret pointed to the government's quandary:

"[Arafat] either can control his territory or he can't. If he can't, then our government faces an enormous dilemma, because the public will justifiably demand to know why we are making all these concessions to a man who cannot live up to his part of the bargain. If he can exercise control but doesn't want to for one consideration or another, then the problem for the government is greater because we are dealing with a man who operates in bad faith. In either case, this is something the government cannot ignore."

What the government obviously hopes is that Arafat will agree that Islamic fanaticism endangers him as much as it does Israel, and that he will join forces with Israel in combating it. To suppose that in the ruthless, titanic struggle between this fanaticism and the West - of which Israel is merely one branch - Arafat will choose to align himself with the latter, requires a leap of faith only devout believers in imminent Utopia can make.



True converts of honor

MYER SAMRA

VARIOUS public figures have proposed amending or abolishing the Law of Return, which permits any Jew, the child or grandchild of a Jew, to enter the country as an immigrant and obtain immediate citizenship.

Before supporting such changes, one ought to have a clear understanding of the law and the effects of any proposed amendments. Unfortunately, critics of the law do not appear to have such an understanding.

Uri Gordon, head of Immigration and Absorption at the Jewish Agency, has written to President Ezer Weizman seeking to keep "those who have no connection with Israel and the Jewish people" out of the country.

His immediate concern is the arrival of 57 people from Manipur and Mizoram in India, who believe they are descendants of the biblical tribe of Menashe.

This contingent of "Bene Menashe" comprises 30 young people in their teens and twenties, together with six young couples and their children. All come from families which have observed Jewish tradition for years. They have entered the country with the assistance of Rabbi Eliyahu Avihayil's Amishav Organization and the approval of the Chief Rabbinate, to complete their formal conversion to Judaism.

In a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Gordon expressed his outrage over Rabbi Avihayil's efforts "to bring dozens of non-Jews here and convert them." The solution to the "problem" is to change "just paragraph 4A [of the Law of Return], which says that the grandchild of a Jew can make aliyah."

Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin also proposes repealing the law, reacting to an assertion by Ephraim Dubek, Israel's ambassador in India, that 300,000,000 Indians claim descent from the Lost Tribes. And Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban suggests that "We are witnessing a phenomenon that non-Jews are eager to join the Jewish faith, if doing so means coming to Israel and upgrading their standard of living."

EACH OF these leaders has misinterpreted the circumstances of the Bene Menashe, members of a community numbering under 5,000, who are practicing Jews. Far from being a poverty-stricken community wishing to use Israel as a stepping stone out of their misery, many members of the Bene Menashe have a high standard of education and hold senior official positions in Manipur.

Abuses of the Law of Return may be occurring. But the Bene Menashe are not to blame

Moreover, the suggested solutions to the "problem" posed by these people - repeal of the Law of Return, or at least of paragraph 4A - would be completely ineffectual.

The Bene Menashe have not entered the country as immigrants under the law. Nor does a claim of descent from the Lost Tribes have any bearing on the right of entry into the country under the law. Their asserted descent from one of these tribes isn't in itself remarkable, as similar claims have been made for people from virtually every corner of the globe.

Such claims do not entitle Englishmen, Japanese or American Indians - all of whom have been identified with one lost tribe or another - to become immigrants unless they can show that they, individually, are themselves Jews, or the child or grandchild of a Jew.

Israel has nothing to fear from groups making such claims. Since they do not qualify under the Law of Return, they cannot "swamp" the country by coming and settling here.

The Chief Rabbinate, which recognizes that these people have

been practicing Judaism for a long period of time, has agreed to their formal conversion in Israel.

Most of the 150 or so Bene Menashe now in Israel are single; those who are married have come with their spouses and children. They haven't left non-Jewish children or grandchildren behind them in India, able to exercise a right to "return" under the law.

Sincere converts were greatly honored by the sages of the Talmud. Onkelos and Rabbi Meir were reputed to be converts, and even Rabbi Akiva was said to be the son of converts.

Maimonides expressed his admiration for one who, knowing the hardships and discrimination Jews have suffered, willingly chooses to join the Jewish community. The Bene Menashe are righteous converts.

Uri Gordon's assertion that people like the Bene Menashe have no connection with Israel and the Jewish people is wide of the mark: as people practicing Judaism, their connection is of the most intrinsic kind, hence the support they have received from the Rabbinate.

After conversion, members of the Bene Menashe have shown themselves to be exemplary citizens. They practice their Judaism steadfastly, serve in IDF combat units, pursue religious and secular studies, and work for their livelihood.

Can anyone doubt their commitment to Israel, when two members of this tiny community, working in Gush Katif agricultural settlements, were stabbed by terrorists - and, undaunted, returned to their labors once their wounds had healed?

Abuses of the Law of Return may well be occurring. But Messrs. Gordon, Beilin and Tzaban are mistaken in blaming the Bene Menashe.

The writer, an anthropologist from the University of Sidney, is currently researching the adjustment to Israel of immigrants from Northeast India.

Noblesse oblige

LOUIS RENE BERES

"No crime without punishment!" This major principle of international law obligates all states to seek out and prosecute the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity.

Today, this authoritative obligation also extends to those responsible for crimes of terrorism.

It is more than a little ironic, therefore, that Yasser Arafat, together, no less, with the prime minister of Israel, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Although the Nobel selection committee doubtless concluded that Arafat's presumed efforts toward "peace" were great enough to outweigh his prior disregard for justice, its calculations were altogether misguided.

As recognized by pertinent international law, an authentic peace cannot exist without justice. Moreover, presenting humanity's highest award for peace to criminals who warrant substantial punishment - in this case, a criminal whose paramilitary units even served with Saddam Hussein's forces in occupied Kuwait - makes a mockery not only of the Nobel Prize itself, but also of essential world legal order.

And shame went out of Oslo...

Punishment is at the very heart of justice, and justice is at the very heart of peace.

Justice without memory is always incomplete. To forget, to disregard the elementary expectations of international criminal law, represents yet another triumph of injustice. Without the truthfulness of memory, crime becomes absolute, killing and torturing the victims yet again.

We all know of the multiple, egregious crimes committed over the years by the PLO, always under Arafat's direct authority. These crimes were different from permissible forms of violence directed toward self-determination goals because of their deliberate targeting of civilian populations.

We recall the extraordinary horror and ferocity of Palestine Liberation Army crimes against Kuwaiti women and children. We even recognize, thanks to recent comments made by Arafat's own senior adviser, Ahmed Tibi, that the chairman accepts responsibility for all such crimes.

SPEAKING on July 13, in the dispute over the arrival into Gaza of four PLO men who had planned the Ma'alot massacre, Tibi said: "The person responsible on behalf of the Palestinian people for everything that was done in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is Yasser Arafat, and this man shook hands with Yitzhak Rabin."

When the victorious Allied powers established a special military tribunal at Nuremberg on August 8, 1945, they reaffirmed the ancient principle of "No crime without punishment."

In 1946, this reaffirmation was underscored in Principle I of the binding Nuremberg Principles: "Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible, therefore, and liable to punishment."

These Nuremberg Principles were later formulated by the UN's International Law Commission, at the request of the General Assembly, in 1950, stipulating: "Offenses against the peace and security of mankind... are crimes under international law, for which the responsible individuals shall be punished."

For the US, which brokered the Israel-PLO agreement of September 13, 1993, and whose president will surely add his heartfelt congratulations to Chairman Arafat, the Nuremberg obligations to bring criminals to trial are doubly binding.

This is because they represent not only current obligations under international law, but also the requirements of a higher law embedded in the American political tradition.

By codifying the principle that basic human rights are now "peremptory," that they cannot be traded off for the presumed benefits of "peace," the Nuremberg obligations reflect perfect convergence between international law and the law of the American Republic. Of course, all international law is already part of US law, an incorporation expressed by Article VI of the US Constitution and by associated Supreme Court decisions.

The Nobel Peace Prize honors the very greatest achievements of this endangered planet. When it is bestowed upon an individual whose entire life has been dedicated to terrorist war directed almost exclusively at noncombatants, the honor can no longer be acknowledged.

The writer is the author of 14 books and several hundred articles on international law.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY

Sir, - With reference to your article of September 28 about Montgomery's pajamas, it might interest some old-timers that then General Montgomery spent some time in Haifa in 1939. It was his first command as a general, at 8th Div. H.Q., which was located at the then Savoy Hotel (today Sonol) in Bank Street. I was the civilian in charge of the officers' mess.

If I had known then that his pajamas would be so valuable today, I suppose I could have acquired several pairs of them, as I had to deliver his morning tea every day.

ANCIENT PROPHECY

Sir, - In opposing his premier's and his party's policy toward the Golan, MK Avigdor Kahalani is like our ancient prophets. They spoke the truth regardless of how much it disturbed government leaders. He is also like the few members of America's Congress, whose stories were told by President Kennedy in his book (*Profiles in Courage*) written about 40 years ago, and who took positions that were unpopular with their peers and many constituents, but right for the entire nation.

There are many average Diaspora Jews whose views the media in both

If anyone remembers that Montgomery was stationed in Haifa, at the Savoy, it is surely our present president, as his late father was a welcome visitor of the general.

One more fact: when the H.Q. moved to Stella Maris on the Carmel for the summer, Montgomery wanted me to move also. But the monks wouldn't have a Jew on their premises. To cut a long story short: three days after moving up there, Montgomery got food poisoning and had to be flown home.

Haifa. THEO KASSEL

DELEGATION TO HAITI

Sir, - It is very distressing to me that we are sending our men and women to Haiti - a country we know nothing about and whose politics are hazy. We have so few men and women, every life lost is a tragedy. We are always on the brink of war ourselves and yet we send a contingent to the international force in Haiti.

Since it is unlikely that Hamas will be able to train cadres who are expert in Judaism, this method will bring to a sharp halt the success these murderers have had to date. A "standard" list of questions must not be prepared by the authorities, for then Hamas will be able to learn the answers. Rather, each hitchhiker should improvise his own questions. If all hitchhikers will adopt this practice, Israel may soon be rid of this particular scourge.

YACOV M. TABAK, PhD
Jerusalem.

DANGEROUS SCENARIO

In both of these cases, the obvious message was that Christianity was OK. It is just a short step from saying that Christianity is OK to saying that Jews can be Christians. For those who doubt this scenario, ask yourself one question: When was the last time you ever saw a program that explained the difference between Judaism and Christianity and why a Jew cannot be a Christian?

Israel Silverberg, Coordinator, Anti-Missionary Task Force, Jerusalem Institute of Biblical Polemics, Jerusalem.

HITCHHIKING TEST

Sir, - The Hamas murderers disguise themselves as religious Jews, selecting kippa-wearing, Hebrew-speaking operatives to lure unsuspecting soldiers and civilians to torture and death. Banning hitchhiking will not work. Instead, before entering the vehicle, all those wishing to hitchhike should ask the occupants of the intended vehicle a simple question or two related to Jewish tradition or practice.

For example: "What is the name of the holiday at the end of Succot starting with Simhat...?" or "What parasha was read in the synagogue last Shabbat?" or "For how many days do we light candles during the holiday of Hanukkah?" If the car occupants even hesitate in answering the questions, they should be shunned, and if possible, arrested for investigation.

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M. FUTTERMAN
Tel Aviv.

POSTSCRIPT

FOUR ANTI-MAFIA magistrates in the Italian city of Catanzaro were ordered to spend their nights in jail by local government officials fearful for their safety.

The magistrates are working on a number of organized crime cases and are considered to be high-priority targets for the Mafia.

"It's not a great situation, but I'll get used to it," said magistrate Luciano D'Agostino.

He does not know when he'll have to move to the prison but told reporters: "I think it's a sign that my colleagues and I are doing a good job."

AN INDIAN woman survived nearly three days in a Calcutta bank vault by chanting religious verses and swallowing her saliva. Pustipa Singhania, 52, was going through her safety deposit box

when the lights went out and the vault door closed. A cleaner overheard her chanting as he started work three days later.

At first, bank officials, in front of police, refused to open the vault until the Singhania family promised in writing not to sue the bank for negligence. The door was opened after the family threatened to break it open themselves.

SKY-TV MIGHT launch a space satellite next year to project its logo, which will appear to be about the size of the full moon in the night sky.

A spokesman for the Sky satellite network said a plan for an extra-terrestrial advertisement, on a satellite in a geostationary orbit 200-300 kilometers above the earth, was "in the process of being researched and developed."

The satellite would be launched conventionally. But when it reached orbit, it would unfold to reveal the logo, which would be lit up by the sun, in the same way as the moon.

WOMEN IN ancient times lived longer than men in much the same way as they do today, according to researchers who studied nearly 200 mummified human remains.

According to a forensic study by Dennis van Gerven, an anthropology professor at the University of Colorado at Boulder, women living between 500 and 1500 CE in the Sudanese Nubia lived longer and were healthier than men.

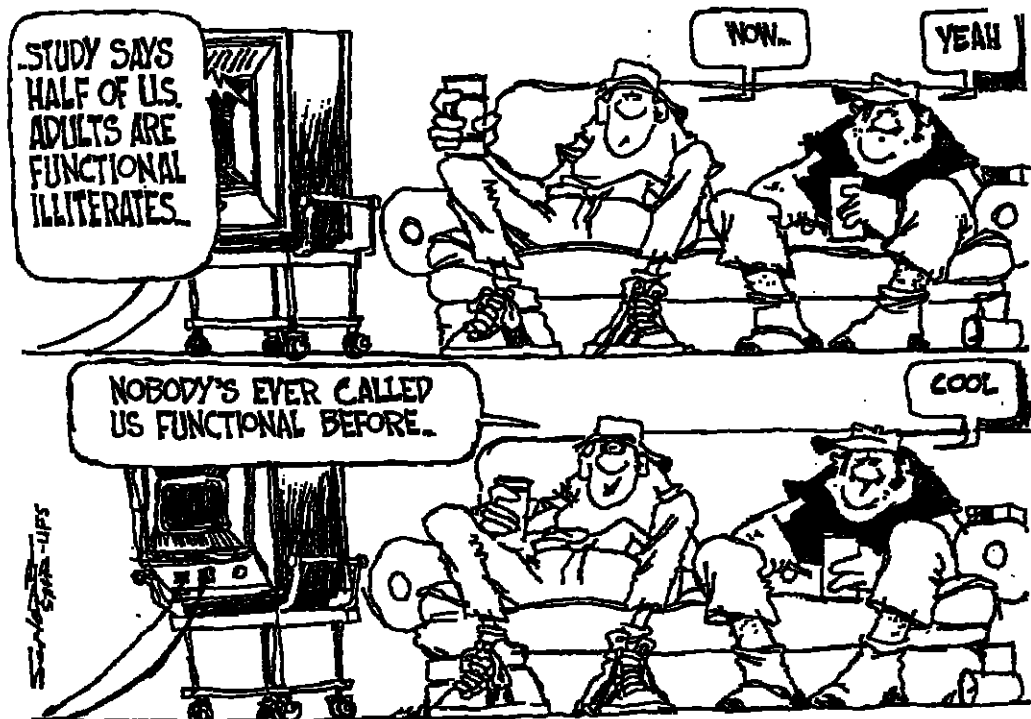
The study showed that of the 40 remains that were determined to be age 50 or over, 29 were females. Life expectancy in those days was about to age 15.

PICTURE POSTSCRIPT



Edward Sidler of Danville, PA, displays a birthday card sent by his father from Rome to their father. The card was sent on September 15, 1955, and finally delivered in August 1994. However, it was too late for the recipient: the elder Sidler died 37 years ago. (AP)

EDITORIAL CARTOONS



Alan Dershowitz

Let's Preserve Church, State Separation



I recently participated in a televised debate against William F. Buckley Jr. on whether the wall of separation between church and state should be lowered. In light of the worldwide trend toward religiously divisive violence — in places as far-ranging as Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Israel, Russia, Algeria, India, Egypt and the Sudan — a true conservative should count his blessings and sing "hallelujah" for our bill of rights, which keeps high the wall of separation. Wherever it has been lowered — wherever the power of the state has come to the aid of religion — we have seen liberty endangered.

How wise the framers of our Constitution were to remove the issue of religion from the sphere of state regulations, to deny to competing religions the imprimatur of the state, and the leave religion — or irreligion — an entirely personal and voluntary matter. With a few notable exceptions, our nation has been spared the scourge of violence perpetrated in the false name of religion. Even those exceptions — such as the recent wave of "pro-life" violence and the David Koresh and other religiously motivated suicides and homicides — should caution us against lowering the protective wall which insulates church from state, state from church, and citizens from the combined power of church and state.

Despite the great success of our wonderful experiment of separation, William Buckley and others apparently feel that they need the assistance of government to practice their religion. They fear that in the open marketplace of free debate, their views may not prevail. They want government subsidies. They want the rest of us to pay for their religious practices. Strange views from people who claim the mantle of conservatism! They not only want the usually dreaded government on their backs this time, they want the government's power enhanced by an unholy alliance with the churches. And they want to raise taxes by continuing the tax exemption for churches, the deductibility of contributions to churches, governmental pay-

ments to chaplains, and by increasing government subsidies to parochial schools.

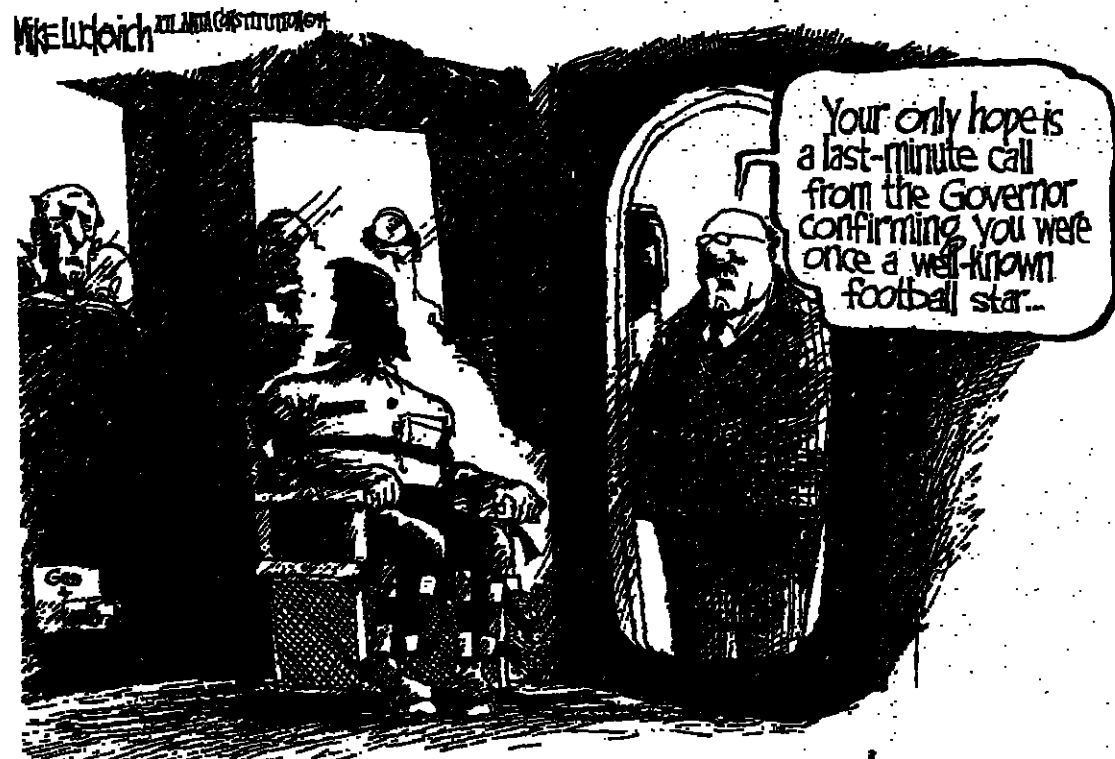
To the question "why fix it, if it ain't broke?" Buckley offers a simple-minded answer. It is broke, he claims, pointing to increasing crime, illegitimacy and other social problems. Now for the simple-minded part: If we just put the power of the state behind religion — a little bit of prayer in the schools, more religion in public lives, some subsidies for parochial schools — we will cure the ills of America. The power of public prayer will do what every other social program has failed to do: make America safe again for law-abiding folks like Bill Buckley.

Buckley is demonstrably wrong. We already have more prayer, more church attendance, more parochial schools, more people who believe in God, more religion in public life, than any other westernized nation. We also have more crime and other social problems. Making prayer more public will surely not change anything for the better. Does Buckley really believe that filling the airwaves with the religious programming of the Falwells, the Robertsons and others of that ilk has improved public morality and reduced crime? Does he believe that God is so weak that he needs the assistance of the state and the questionable advocacy of Bill Buckley? Does he believe, as one of his teammates apparently does, that Americans who do not believe in God cannot make good citizens and cannot have good values? If so, would he amend the Constitution to require officeholders to declare their belief in God? In a particular God?

Buckley and those who would lower the wall of separation are looking down a dangerous path toward divisive religious warfare.

Let prayer continue untrammelled in the homes, churches, synagogues and parochial schools of all who choose to pray. But let the hypocrites not be allowed to make us pray in public.

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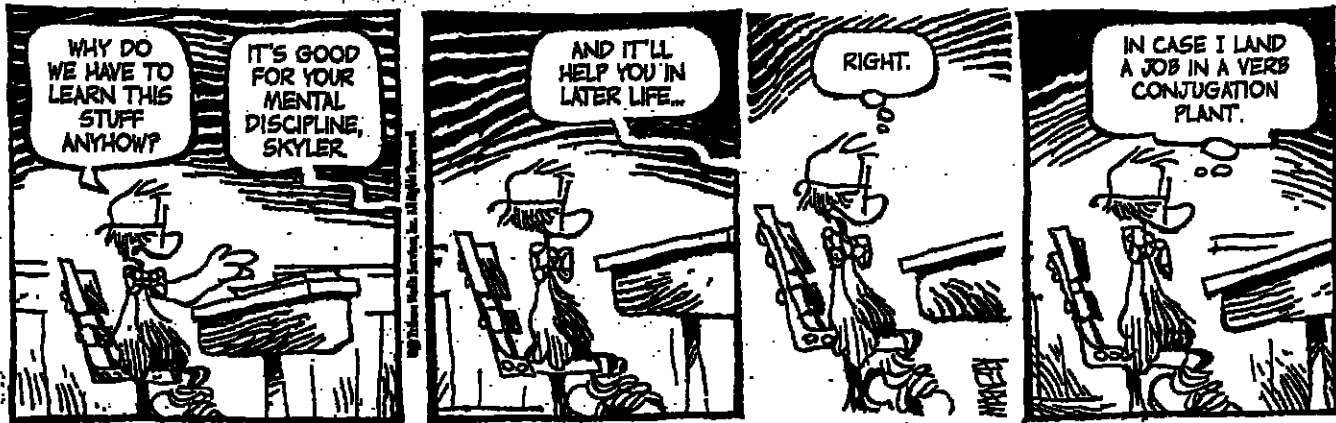
Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly

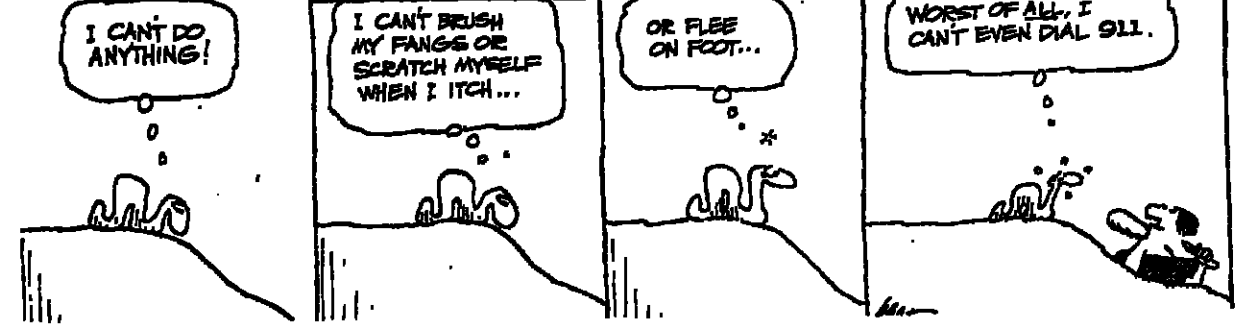


Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



B.C.



B.C.



PEANUTS

by Charles M. Schulz

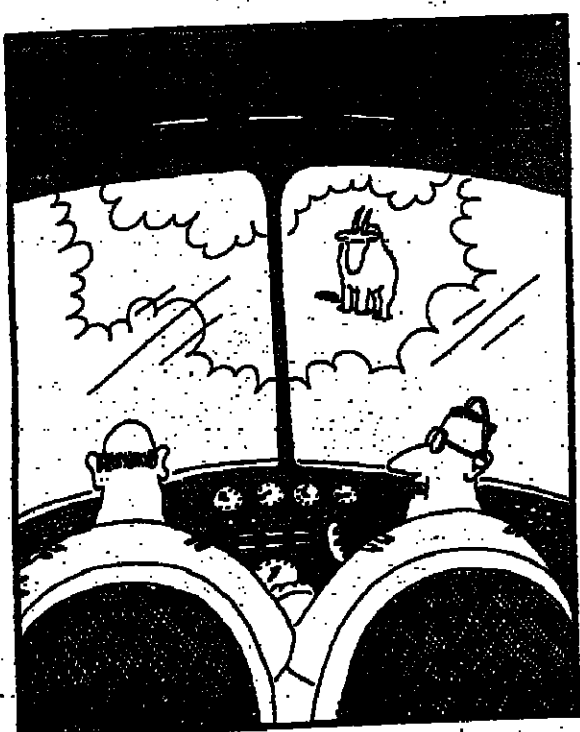


THE FAR SIDE

by GARY LARSON



"Neanderthal, Neanderthal! Can't make first! Can't make speed! Yeah, yeah, yeah..."

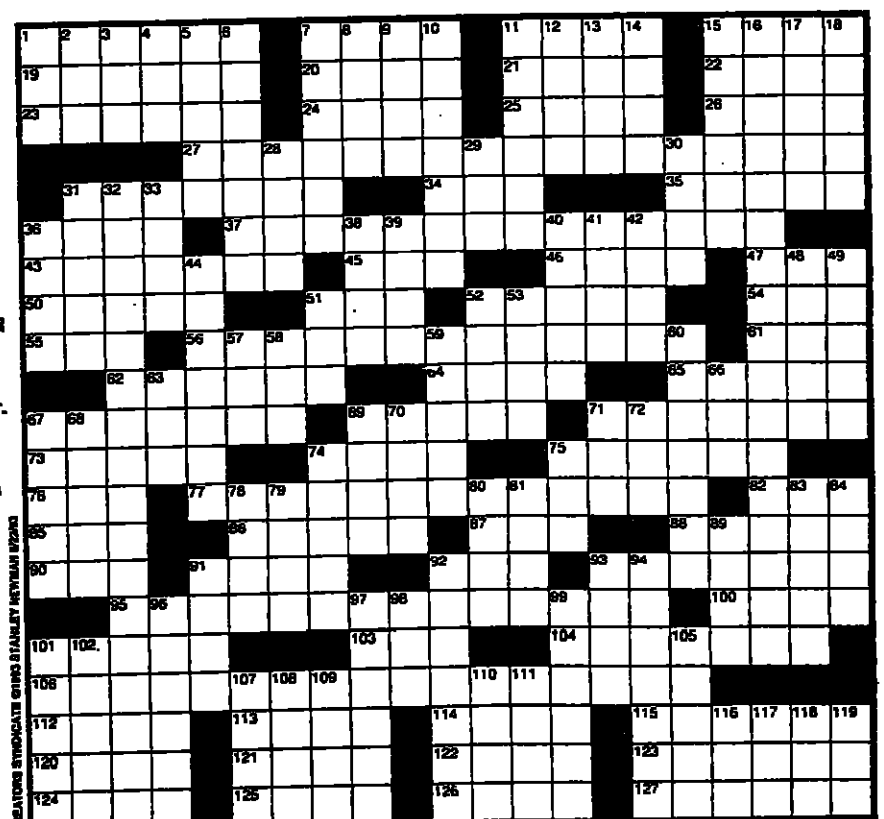


"Say... What's a mountain goat doing way up here in a cloud bank?"

THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS: Why some workers got in trouble
by Cathy Millhauser

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| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Garage job</p> <p>7 Unruly bunches</p> <p>11 Earth in the Balance, author</p> <p>15 Enormous</p> <p>19 "The Scourge of God"</p> <p>20 Sir Guinness</p> <p>21 Gung-ho</p> <p>22 El (and others)</p> <p>23 Drill command</p> <p>24 -do-well</p> <p>25 Shiny fabric</p> <p>26 Versatile Verdon</p> <p>27 THE UMPIRE WAS</p> <p>31 Ristorante dessert</p> <p>34 Yoko</p> <p>35 Spanish kings</p> <p>36 Cob or pen</p> <p>37 THE BARTENDER WAS</p> <p>43 Most inflamed</p> <p>45 Past (late)</p> <p>46 Off-color</p> <p>47 Highlands headgear</p> <p>50 Build an all</p> <p>51 Astronaut affirmative</p> <p>52 La Scala holler</p> <p>54 From Z</p> <p>55 One less than settle</p> <p>56 THE CLONE TECHNICIAN WAS</p> <p>61 Baton Rouge inst.</p> <p>62 Tasse</p> <p>64 Hertz rival</p> <p>65 Crouper, often</p> <p>67 Improve one's software</p> <p>69 Hall or Hannah</p> <p>71 Marline fan, maybe</p> <p>73 The Merry Widow composer</p> <p>74 Grounds for a suit</p> <p>75 AA family group</p> | <p>76 Babylon on ice</p> <p>77 THE ELECTRICIAN WAS</p> <p>82 Midee</p> <p>85 Literary initials</p> <p>86 Pennsylvania sect</p> <p>87 Great Leap Forward proponent</p> <p>88 Enclose in an inlet</p> <p>90 "matter of fact..."</p> <p>91 Climb a rope</p> <p>92 Postal Creed word</p> <p>93 Six popes</p> <p>95 THE SET DESIGNER WAS</p> <p>100 Ella's forte</p> <p>101 Orlando attraction</p> <p>103 Use a fork</p> <p>104 Yes or</p> <p>106 THE NUN WAS</p> <p>112 Rawls and Reed</p> <p>113 Unsatisfactory</p> <p>114 Ranchipur forecast</p> <p>115 Says aloud</p> <p>120 Mrs. Lindbergh</p> <p>121 Wild guess</p> <p>122 Part of a plot</p> <p>123 Lay bare</p> <p>124 Asian celebrations</p> <p>125 Unctuous</p> <p>126 Nasty glance</p> <p>127 Not standard, in a way</p> | <p>10 Yuletide baddie</p> <p>11 Race pace</p> <p>12 Track shape</p> <p>13 Green Mansions heroine</p> <p>14 Land west of Nod</p> <p>15 Less clear</p> <p>16 THE CHIROPRACTOR WAS</p> <p>17 Long bout</p> <p>18 Antler branches</p> <p>28 Monogram part: Abbr.</p> <p>29 Burma's first prime minister</p> <p>30 English Earl</p> <p>31 Ann-Margret, by birth</p> <p>32 THE UPHOLSTERER WAS</p> <p>33 Dismantle</p> <p>36 Mimes, in Málaga</p> <p>38 Teen hero</p> <p>39 Put in the microwave</p> <p>40 Tests for a Ph.D.-to-be</p> <p>41 Starlet Sherkar</p> <p>42 Rial rival</p> <p>44 Makes beloved</p> <p>48 Befuddled</p> <p>49 Express sorrow</p> <p>51 Justice Fortas</p> <p>52 Bunch of quail</p> <p>53 Subway power source</p> <p>57 Not divisible by two</p> <p>58 "Little" suffix</p> <p>59 Lord Vader</p> <p>60 Farm-cooperative member</p> <p>63 Historic chapter</p> <p>65 Latin 101 verb</p> <p>67 Modern prefix</p> <p>68 Rings out</p> <p>69 Braille marks</p> <p>70 Foot part</p> |
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| <p>71 1051, to Terence</p> <p>72 Smith of Rhodesia</p> <p>74 Slinger Lopez</p> <p>75 In the past</p> <p>78 Joke response</p> <p>79 Skip over</p> <p>80 Cookie magnet</p> <p>81 Drug-squad cop</p> <p>83 Andrews and Carvey</p> <p>84 Method: Abbr.</p> <p>89 File label, maybe</p> | <p>91 Parts of a match</p> <p>92 Neither sharp nor flat</p> <p>93 Opposed to</p> <p>94 Roundabout routes</p> <p>96 Betsy and Diane</p> <p>97 Just around the corner</p> <p>98 State studied by Boyle</p> <p>99 Money maker</p> <p>101 Brilliance</p> <p>102 Lying flat</p> | <p>105 Soviet cooperative</p> <p>107 facts</p> <p>108 "Little Red Hen" phrase</p> <p>109 Orr score</p> <p>110 Walk the floor</p> <p>111 Word on Irish coins</p> <p>116 New Deal org.</p> <p>117 Poetic nighttime</p> <p>118 Joplin piece</p> <p>119 Crafty</p> |
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QUOTE CRYPTOGRAM by Rebecca Kornbluh

GYRYK IQP HBB QCPED PHFHKHT TNXP VHQ AXG ZH PNY ZXV XBPYK
PHFHKHT - FXKC PTXEG

Last Week's Quote Cryptogram: It takes two to speak the truth — one to speak and the other to hear — Thoreau

Handwritten signature or note in the bottom right corner.

Kevin Reichard

Fun for the Whole Family

Forget about the bucolic image of the nuclear family gathering around the hearth. Today's family congregates around the personal computer.

This isn't the first time that the computer industry has gone after the family — anyone else remember William Shatner pimping Atari computers as an essential home appliance? But this time around families are buying computers and actually using them.

The numbers are pretty surprising. According to Link Resources, a New York research firm, 30 million households — 31% of all U.S. homes — contain a personal computer of some sort. Of these households, half have kids, with families constituting most of the growth in the home market over the last two years.

Why are families finally embracing the personal computer? Because they finally have compelling reasons to do so. In the past, both the computer industry and the educational community pushed the computer as an essential tool for the future; if the kids didn't know how to use and program computers, they'd be left out in the cold. It led to some amazingly bored kids, who didn't see the point of programming in the BASIC language as a prerequisite for computer usage. It also led to many computers being thrown in the closet — too difficult for any but the most advanced computer jocks to use.

A computer consultant friend who often works with K-12 schools argues that families should totally ignore what schools are doing with computers, since a) they tend to be years behind when it comes to computing (any parent whose children are still using an Apple II in school should be shuddering in horror) and b) most schools emphasize the process of computing rather than focusing on all the neat things that can be done with the computer. School computing labs tend to be supervised by hard-core computer users who don't realize that the vast majority of families really don't care how a computer works or why it's essential to create a flowchart before programming in BASIC.

As my friend says, the school is the last place a family should seek computing advice. But don't let that discourage you. Today, there are many reasons to go out and buy a family computer:

* **Affordability.** For under \$2,000, you can buy a computer system that can be used by the entire family and features enough substance and sizzle for all. These systems, from the likes of Compaq, IBM and Packard-Bell, feature Windows, hard drives, VGA monitors, CD-ROM drives, modems, sound cards, speakers, printers and a host of software titles. Comparable bundles are also available for the Macintosh.

* **Online offerings.** A wealth of online services like America Online, Prodigy and the Imagination Network are now available. As an example: America Online features offerings for kids (such as a pen-pal service) and parents (with

magazines like *The New Republic* and *Time* available, as well as hundreds of other services). All your computer needs to connect to these services is a modem; most services feature specialized software that is available for no charge. And at \$3.50 per hour or under, these services can cost less than a movie and a bucket of popcorn.

* **Great software.** Today's basic software is incredibly easy to use when compared with older software titles. Most home-oriented computer configurations will bundle titles like Quicken and Microsoft Works. Both programs are easy to use — even for complete beginners — and don't require any special-

ized training. And anything that can't be done with this combo (which offers word-processing, spreadsheet, database, graphics, telecommunications and personal-finance capabilities) is probably a pretty obscure use.

* **Multimedia captures our imaginations.** Everyone loves whiz-bang graphics and sound; after all, we're in the era of MTV, short attention spans and sensory overload. Affordable personal computers are now capable of flashy graphics and CD-quality sound.

Indeed, the wealth of multimedia software titles is breathtaking. Mac users have made *Myst* — a game that eschews violent tactics for intellectual skills —

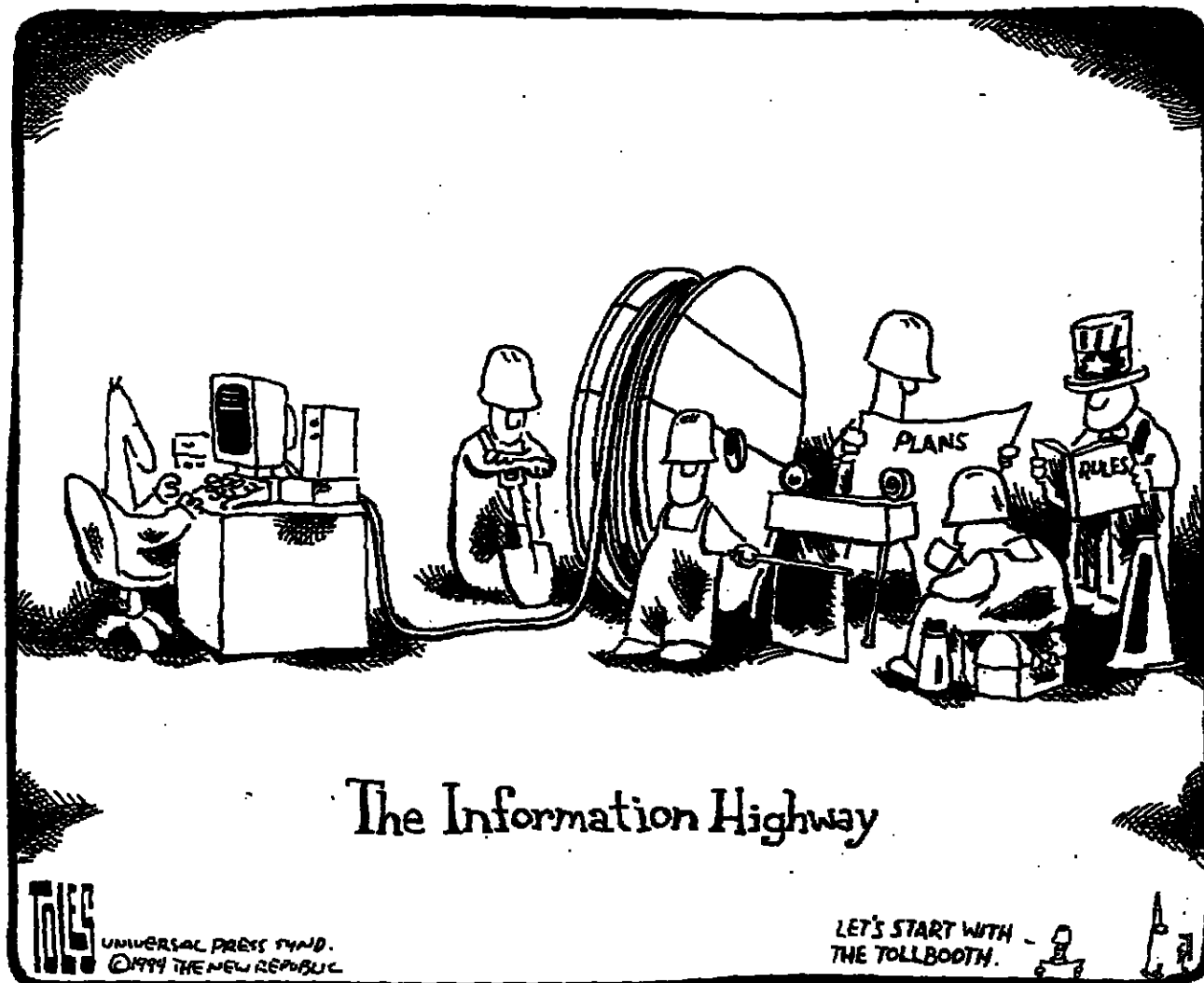
one of the best-selling CD titles ever. Musicians like Peter Dinklage, Prince, Brian Eno and David Bowie have released CD-ROMs that feature an interactive interface between you and their music. With street prices under \$100, the three main multimedia encyclopedias (Microsoft Encarta, Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia, The New Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia) feature more information each than 10 or 20 volumes of bound encyclopedias. For a family that in the past would have invested in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the temptation to spend a little more and get a personal computer in addition to the equivalent of the encyclopedia on CD-ROM is pretty inviting.

And there's a ton of good educational material you won't find in the schools, including Leonardo, The Inventor (a CD-ROM from InterActive Electronic Publishing that details the life and inventions of Da Vinci) and Distant Suns, a desktop planetarium. The irony is that most schools lack the budget to buy the computer equipment (a sound card, a CD-ROM drive and speakers) to run Leonardo.

Where can the family go for computing advice? Start with an investment in some magazines. *Club Kidsoft*, *Home PC* and *Family PC* (co-published by Disney and Ziff-Davis) all feature useful information for home buyers; *Club Kidsoft* even features a CD-ROM full of software, some of which requires an additional payment before it can be used. Start shopping at local retailers that cater to the family computing market. These retailers will typically put together bundles that feature a computer, printer, modem, CD-ROM drive, monitor and software.

These bundles have several advantages: They tend to be competitively priced, and the bundled components are guaranteed to work together (a big selling point for anyone who's installed a CD-ROM drive). On the flip side, these bundles tend to include one component that's going to be a dog (most feature dot-matrix printers, and only a fool buys a dot-matrix printer when they can get an ink-jet printer for the same price), and tend to be difficult to upgrade.

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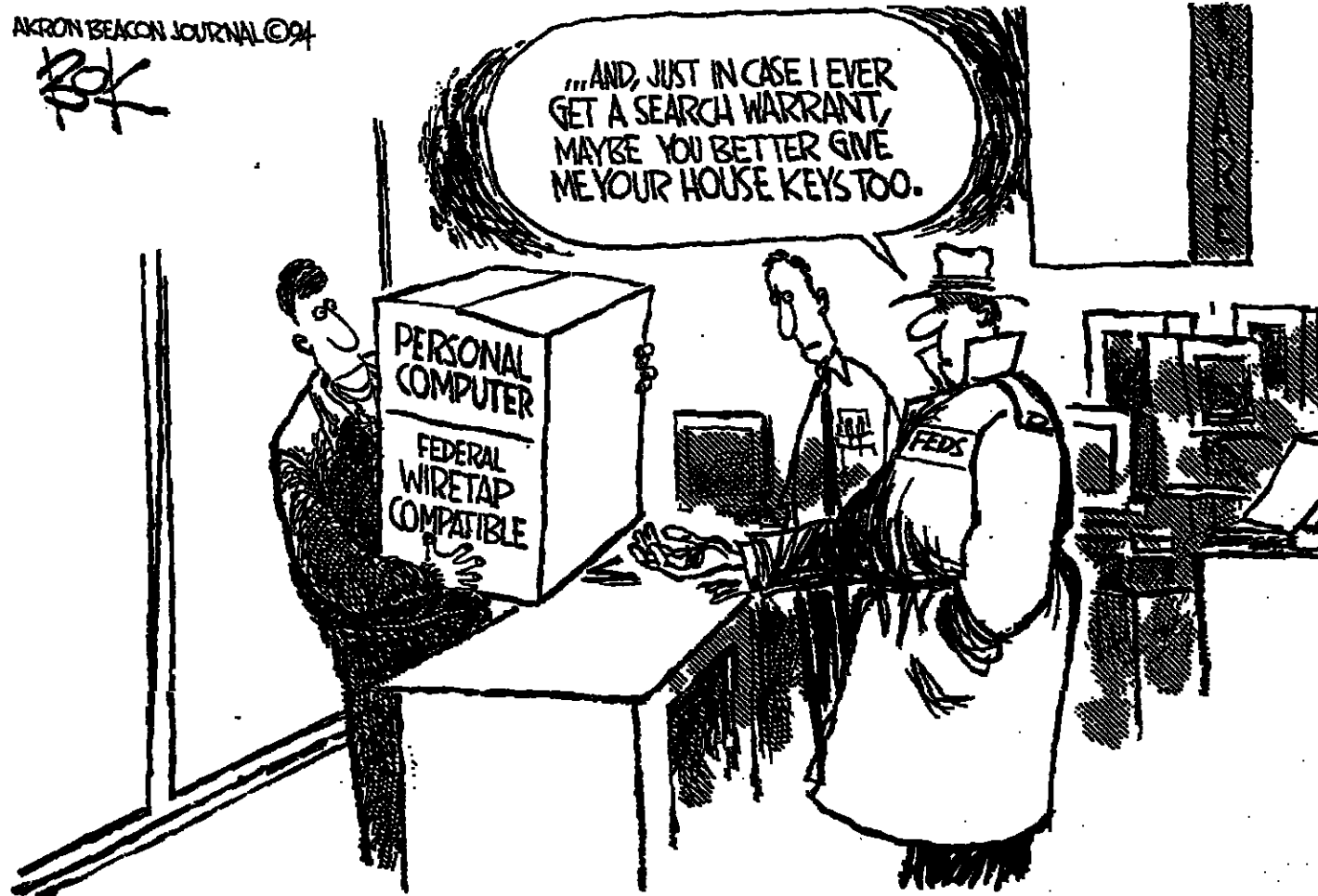
Frank Beacham

Questioning Technology:

Mr. Case's Blunder

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL.COM

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like AOL will become the mass marketing superstore for the "consumers" of cyberspace.

"Because the next generation of on-line users will be even more interested in simplicity and affordability, my sense is the mass of consumers will flock to aggregators who are playing the role of simplifiers," said Case. "The big services will tend to get bigger."

Today's Internet, with its anarchist tendencies, anti-commercial culture and lack of user friendliness, is the tiger that Case and his colleagues want to tame. Make it easy, friendly, safe and non-threatening and the masses with their millions of dollars will come, Case professes.

The AOL executive even thinks of his service's new user interface as a metaphor for retail stores. "The new software is organized into a department store with fourteen boutiques," he said, referring to the twin rows of icons on the main AOL screen.

When a conference attendee asked Case about imposing his decidedly com-

mercial culture on that of the traditionally non-commercial Internet, he answered tersely that "we have to figure it out. I'm sure we will."

Case spoke proudly of being the first on-line service to "interact" with news groups on the Internet. Acknowledging friction with established Internet users, Case took the old Nixonian Vietnam War tack of playing down the significance of the opposition.

"There was an immediate outpouring from a relatively small group — but a noisy group — of active Internet 'customers' (saying) there goes the neighborhood, here comes America Online," said Case. "It's like we are ripping down the street and building malls and here goes our old neighborhood."

Yet, if left entirely to Case, that's exactly what will happen to the Internet. He can't help it. It's his nature. In business, he values only growth and profits and represents the antithesis to the current Internet culture.

How can the Internet be protected from commercial predators who would

turn it entirely into a tacky global strip mall? And, at the same time, how can it be protected from the censorship that automatically comes with government funding? The answer is a tough one that's quickly moving to forefront of the debate over cyberspace.

Jerry Berman, policy director at the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) in Washington, D.C., hopes the various commercial on-line services will recognize the privacy implications of how they handle subscriber information and will regulate themselves without laws having to be enacted. "We are urging on-line services to work together to come up with a coherent set of rules that balance these different interests," said Berman.

Berman is not one to advocate banning businesses entirely from the Internet or to seek increased federal funding to support the international computer web. "Government funding is an invitation for censorship," he said. "I also don't want the Internet to turn into Highway 101. But I do believe there's

got to be the opportunity for business to tell people who they are and if people want to go to areas (where those businesses are) that's fine."

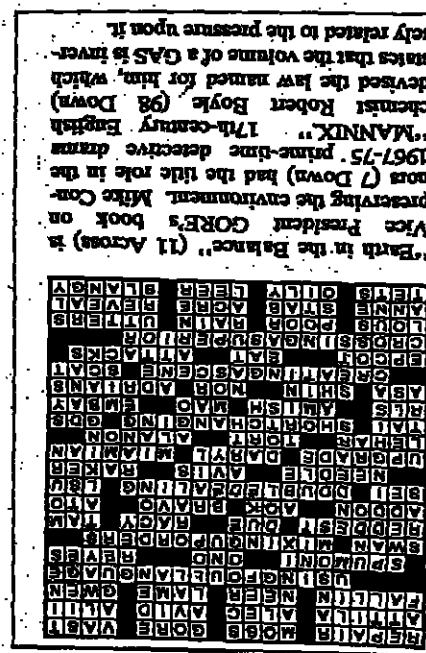
One way to accomplish this might be through zoning, a concept long applied to land use, Berman said. Part of the Internet might be zoned commercial and other parts might be zoned for strictly non-profit and public activity.

Whatever the eventual resolution to this cyberspace range war, it is clear that the culture that made the Internet one of the last refuges against commercial pollution is now at stake. Steve Case's assumption that it was OK to sell the America Online user list without prior permission from his customers represents the corporate mindset so pervasive among those wanting to control the proposed information superhighway.

Case's stand that since everybody else does it we can too represents the corporate mentality that has slowly but steadily chipped away at the privacy rights that most of us enjoyed in the United States before the computer era. It is a mindset that places the almighty dollar above all other human values.

Whether these predators gain total control of cyberspace is in the hands of the relatively few knowledgeable users of the technology today. This is an issue that will not wait until the future. The privacy of all subscribers' personal information — including their names and addresses — must supersede an on-line service's right to generate income. If the on-line services win on this issue, there is nothing to stop them from the next step: selling information on individual personal transactions. Do you trust Steve Case to protect your privacy? I don't!

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Lost in Jerusalem? No map's required

EPHRAIM KISHON
KISHON'S KEYHOLE

THE postman had brought me a personal invitation: a good acquaintance of mine, a certain engineer named Elusvi, was giving a housewarming party on Wednesday night.

This Elusvi had been living in the country for 33 years, and now, with the help of quite a sizable bank loan, had succeeded in moving from his wooden hut to a nice one-and-a-half room flat in a modern Jerusalem tenement dating back to Ottoman times.

"You can get everything for your money," an experienced uncle of mine told me on my arrival in the country. "You can buy the flavor of the most exotic dishes, the comfort of the best bespoken suits, the love of the most glamorous women, only one thing is out of reach — an apartment, it's too expensive."

Engineer Elusvi gave me the exact address: 5a Beloved Wife Street, which was the former 113 Julius Finkelstein Street, just in front of the ritual bath on Blessed the Fruit of the Vine Boulevard, formerly the way of All Flesh.

When I reached Jerusalem, I asked the bus queue where Beloved Wife Street was. "What street?" it asked back. I said Beloved Wife. It then said it did not know any street of that name, because lately street names were being changed to more original ones, to improve the ambience and atmosphere. I said, "Well, that doesn't matter. I happen to know that this street was formerly called Julius Finkelstein Street."

ASKING FOR directions is a favorite Israel pastime. There is a certain element of suspense in the game: who actually knows where the street in question is, the inquirer or the inquired? Here is an example:

"A man comes up to you and asks: 'Where is Goldstein Street?' 'Goldstein Street?' we ask back. 'What number?' 'Sixty-seven. Third floor.' 'Goldstein Street... Goldstein Street... You see that street down there? Well, Goldstein Street is the first street on your left.' 'Not the second?' the stranger asks. 'Why should it be the second?' we ask.

"I thought perhaps it was the second."

"If it were the second, I'd say it was the second. But it's the first."

"How do you know?"

"What do you mean, how do I know?"

"Do you live there?" the stranger asks.

"No, but a good friend of mine lives there," we answer.

"Bobby Grossman?"

"No, an engineer."

"How do you know that Bobby Grossman is not an engineer?"

"Excuse me... I don't know Mr. Grossman."

"Of course you don't. Because the first street on the left is Birnbaum Boulevard, not Goldstein Street."

"Oh I beg your pardon, you are right. But then I really don't know where Goldstein Street is."

"Goldstein Street? Goldstein Street?" The stranger racks his brain. "Walk straight on, then turn right, and it's the third street on your left."

"Thank you very much," we say.

"Sorry to have bothered you."

"Not at all," the stranger says.

"With that, we leave him and continue down the street, then turn right and finally left into Goldstein Street. We climb the stairs to the third floor of No. 67, and only while we ring the bell does it occur to us to wonder what on earth we are doing here."

THE JERUSALEM bus terminal queue perked up when I declared that Beloved Wife Street was formerly Julius Finkelstein Street.

"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" a man with a suitcase said.

"Julius Finkelstein Street crosses Whooping Cough Street, which now also has some new name or other."

"What bus do I take?" I asked.

"No. 37," he said.

I took No. 37 and traveled for about half an hour, then asked the driver: "Is this where I get off?"

"Wait until I pull up, man!" the driver shouted.

The bus had disappeared beyond the horizon before I realized that in my eagerness I had failed to tell the driver where I was going, and this — as I stood there all alone on the road — was a rather irritating thought.

Luckily just then a municipal garbage collector passed and called:

gorically affirmed that Whooping Cough Street, which was now called Widowed Dowry Street, was just round the corner to the left, then to the right, then again to the right, and the second or third street to the left.

I afterwards asked five more passers-by and collected 40 or 45 "lefts," about the same number of "rights," and about 20 "straight-aheads," which, seeing that darkness had fallen in the meantime, was quite an achievement.

Equipped with these data, I finally reached a street. The only trouble was that I could not make out its name, because naturally there were no signs on the walls and the passers-by were rather vague as to their whereabouts.

On a sudden inspiration I rang the bell of a ground-floor flat and asked the man who opened it on what street he was living. He replied that it had some Hebrew name that he could not pronounce as he read only English, but his little daughter was a sabra and knew somebody who had written down the street's name.

As I left the house, disappointment deeply engraved on my face, a fire engine passed by and the driver shouted where in hell was Am I My Brother's Keeper Street, the former Fuchs Street? I shouted back a juicy "Left."

Then the postman stopped me and asked whether I knew where Thread and Shoelace Square was, which only two months ago had been changed to He'll Go Down with the Philistines Square, then again changed because the name was too long.

I countered by asking him about Beloved Wife Street.

"You are in luck," the postman said, congratulating me. "It's the second turn to the right, but now they call it Wishful Thinking Street."

My joy when I indeed found Wishful Thinking Street was indescribable. I started looking for 5a, but couldn't find a single solitary number. The fire engine again sped by. Midnight was approaching as I ran up and down the street, hunting for house numbers. Finally I discovered one high up on a brownstone house, but could not make it out. I borrowed a ladder from the neighbors and climbed up. The sign said "182-3510561 k.g." — which made only a little sense.

I returned the ladder and somebody took pity on me and explained that the last house in the street was No. 197, "so that all you'll have to do, sir, is to walk down there and count backward to the No. 5 you are seeking. There is nothing to be ashamed of in doing this; even I myself do so from time to time when I want to know the number of the house I'm living in."

I followed his advice, counted to 197 and backward, then arrived in front of a squat building. An old lady opened and answered my query with, "No, this is — No. 2 — oh — 2."

I asked whether she was quite sure this was not No. 5 after all. At which the old lady patiently explained that this could not be it, as there were in fact no odd numbers whatsoever in the street, as the municipal engineers who had planned it had by mistake marked even numbers on both its sides, so that there were now two of each number and, besides, Nos. 32 to 66 were on the other side of the town in the former Julius Finkelstein Street, which was now called Whooping Cough Street.

"For Heaven's sake," I whispered, "I am looking for the former Whooping Cough Street. In fact I thought this was it."

"No," the old lady whispered back. "This street will be called as tomorrow Dilemma Street. Until today it was Dillenkopf Street."

"Strange," I said. "Why did they tell me this was Wishful Thinking Street?"

"What else could they have done?" the old lady replied.

"Argue with you?"

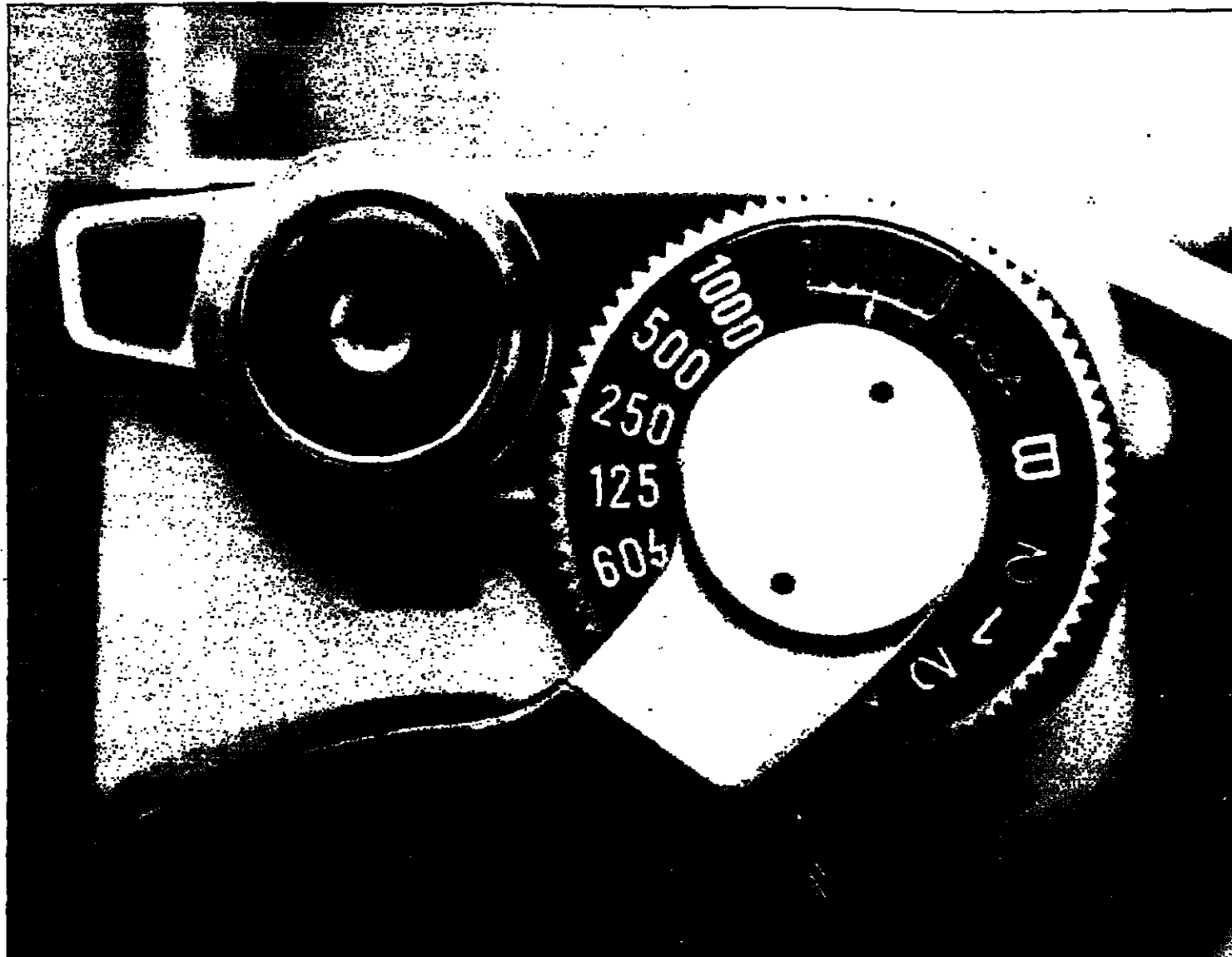
The fire engine roared by, sirens going full blast, stopped farther down the street, and directed three powerful jets of water at a house.

Out of sheer curiosity I walked there and was asked by one of the men whether this was the ritual bath, which was on fire at 107 Am I My Brother's Keeper Street.

"No," I said, "this is the right side, One-of-two of what used to be Dilemma Street."

"Hell!" the fireman said, rolled down their ladder, and neatly folded their hose.

Translated from the Hebrew by Yohanan Goldman



Detail of a camera's film speed dial and ASA indicator. Remember to check the ASA/ISO setting when loading film. (David Brauner)

Click into good camera habits

ON CAMERA
DAVID BRAUNER

WHEN my wife came home from abroad, she was disappointed to discover that 80 percent of the film she took was unexposed.

I took one look at our Minox pocket camera, and discovered she had left the delayed time switch on. So the shutter went off in her pocket, 10 seconds after she "took" the picture.

It's an excellent idea to train yourself to check all your camera's settings before and during use. The mechanics of photography should be as automatic as good driving habits.

My old Canon AE-1, for example, has one well-known design fault. It is very easy to inadvertently change the speed dial during use. Therefore, I constantly recheck this very important setting, especially when the camera is set on manual.

Most importantly, check the ASA/ISO setting on both your camera and flash attachment to see that they are in sync with the film you have loaded.

Another problem occurs at least once in every photographer's career. When you are loading the film, the lead does not catch on

the take-up spool, and the film does not go through. When the film is developed, it is "empty," that is, unexposed.

Even though the film is not going through, the feel and sound is no different than if it were advancing. Some modern cameras, however, offer warnings to prevent this common error.

Always load a camera with deliberation and in the shade, of course. Then, open the film rewind crank, check to see that it is going around with the first two advances, and close it again.

If your camera appears "dead," start your diagnosis by checking the obvious.

Battery failure is the most common reason for modern camera malfunction. Most cameras have a battery check button. Use it.

If it does not work, make sure that the batteries are the correct type and voltage and have been inserted in the proper order and right side up.

Still no luck? Then here is a

trick that works for all battery-driven gadgets, not just cameras.

Rub the battery ends with a clean, dry cloth or a hard eraser, and likewise, the contacts in the camera. If using an eraser, be sure to hold the camera upside down so that any rubbery bits fall out. If all else fails, try a new set of cells.

Also, check that you have not left a roll of film in the camera. Look at the counter. If empty, it should point to something below zero. If it says 12, 24 or 36, rewind before opening up the camera. Any other figure suggests that there are still unexposed frames.

CAMERA REPAIRS are expensive. The best way to avoid them is an ounce of prevention. Here are a few general camera care tips:

• When storing a camera for a longer period, keep it dust-free in its case or a plastic bag with silica gel packs in a clean, dry place. Remove the batteries, release the shutter and turn off the meter. Every once in while, click the

shutter without film, running through the entire speed range.

• When taking a camera to the beach or desert, try to avoid needlessly exposing it to dust, dirt and grit.

• Humidity and moisture, especially from salt water, can quickly corrode electronic components. Keep the lens shut or the cap on as much as possible. Against rain or sea spray, consider enveloping your camera in a plastic bag with the lens projecting out while you are taking pictures.

• Temperature extremes, particularly excessive heat, can cause inner parts to warp, and liquefy lubricating oil so it gets to parts where it should not be. Avoid leaving a camera in a hot car, or near a source of heat like a radiator.

• To clean a camera, roll up a lens tissue, tear it in half and use the ragged edge to dust off inner and outer areas, while holding the camera upside down so that particles fall away. Avoid touching the lens, mirror, shutter curtain (very delicate) and pressure plate on the back cover.

• Don't attempt to repair or lubricate a camera yourself.

First lessons in maintaining a good image

THERE AND THEN
SRAVA SHAPIRO

MAPAI had only itself to blame for losing its popular appeal, claims retired journalist Meir Baril, in his recently published *Mitna Lemanaganon* ("From Ideology to Apparatus," Eillev, 224 pp.).

Under the leadership of David Ben-Gurion, Mapai emerged in 1930 as a social-democratic party with radical social and national goals.

It was a party of activists and risk-takers, who were eager to promote the Zionist dream. In fact, Baril asserts, without the backing of Mapai, the Zionist movement might have collapsed.

Lofty ideals guided the founding fathers of the Labor movement, but they soon realized they needed full-time technocrats to give them life — and not just secretaries and book-keepers, but watchdogs who could maintain discipline among the rank and file.

These apprentices, however, ended up controlling those leaders who had given them power, Baril contends.

Ben-Gurion believed that what was good for the state, was good for the party, while many of Mapai's leading figures believed that what furthered the party, benefited the state.

This view ensured that Hista-

drut economic enterprises enjoyed preferential treatment, and the pioneering spirit that characterized the Labor movement before the establishment of the state wilted in attempts to institutionalize it.

To ensure loyalty in the public service, most appointments were vetted by Mapai. The party sought out good candidates, but loyalty to Mapai was of primary importance.

A group emerged in the mid-1950s that, unofficially, effectively controlled all appointments. They were known as the *Gush* (bloc), and comprised of half a dozen trusted old-timers.

They met in cafes under the chairmanship of an employee of the Tel Aviv Sanitation Department, Shraga Netzer. It is said that when Netzer — known for his integrity — distrusted a man, he did not veil his threats to "wipe him out."

NETZER'S REIGN ended when Levi Eshkol won control of Mapai. *Gush II* was steered by Pinhas Sapir, then a younger member of the inner circle of decision-makers.

He distinguished between *Mapainiks* and *Nasty Mapainiks*, and did his best to estrange the latter," Baril writes.

This system of controlling appointments meant that many talented individuals were passed over for vital positions in favor of less imaginative men who toed the party line.

Run-of-the-mill technocrats tended to stick together to protect their own interests at the expense of the public well-being. Eventually, these tactics aroused the antagonism of the voter.

In a democratic regime, no activist group, even with the best men at its head, can perform without clear support at the polls.

Political necessity, Baril notes, required that Mapai maintain a good image with the voting public, and this meant suppressing criticism of any sort.

A rift grew between the older generation of Mapai and the younger generation who were openly critical of the party.

Two particular rising stars of the younger generation were considered cheeky upstarts by estab-

lished members: Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres. Both made their mark in the party not through Labor Council drudgery, but through serving the defense establishment.

Ben-Gurion supported both Dayan and Peres.

Golda Meir did not conceal her loathing for Peres, and changed her opinion of him only after he remained loyal to the Labor Party when Dayan defected to join the first Begin government as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Secrecy was jealously guarded in all Mapai meetings, even in caucuses attended by hundreds, even thousands of members, giving the party a veneer of unanimity.

But this veneer was cracked when several party leaders began to criticize each other openly.

Nobody caused more damage to the party than Pinhas Lavon, who was secretary-general of the Histadrut when he opened a campaign in the press against Ben-Gurion's leadership.

Lavon maintained that he had been wrongly accused of giving an erroneous order for a disastrous

subversive action in Egypt in 1954.

As Baril explains, it wasn't the issue of Lavon's innocence or guilt which rocked the public, but the realization among voters that perhaps Mapai's leaders could not be trusted.

Eventually, the Lavon affair caused Ben-Gurion to resign from the premiership in 1963.

He then succeeded from Mapai and created a splinter party, Rafi, which failed to gain the support of the electorate.

Today's Labor Party is based on the 1968 union of three parties, Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Rafi, but the antagonism between the factions persists, Baril notes.

The Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), which emerged as the third largest party in the 1977 elections, was backed by those who did not want to support Labor, but were also opposed to Likud, Baril says.

The DMC soon disappeared as a contending party, "but this did not lead back to Labor even part of the 200,000 voters who supported [the DMC] in 1977."

Baril gives Shimon Peres his due for reforming the Labor Party after this debacle, but regrets that a totally new organization wasn't created, pursuing the ideals of the old Mapai.

A donkey for a pet

HEADS 'N' TAILS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

IT always surprises me how many people keep pet donkeys, especially since not all of them live on a kibbutz or moshav.

Many of the owners who write or call me live in semirural areas and keep a donkey in the garden. The following suggestions are in response to their letters and calls.

Donkeys make satisfactory pets. The smaller breeds require little more space than a Great Dane, and their food requirements are small compared to a horse, for instance.

In most cases, unless either badly treated or spoiled, pet donkeys are docile and sweet tempered. But males can be a bit temperamental, so females or castrated males are preferable.

In general, donkeys enjoy good health. Most donkey illnesses are due to injuries or improper feeding. While a donkey's stomach seems to be more stable than a horse's, the animal can get colic if not fed properly.

Injuries most often are the result of improper tying or of getting free and running into trouble.

Poisoning is a danger, since donkeys are curious and will try to nibble at almost anything they can get into their mouths.

Last year, a donkey in the Sharon was poisoned and died after it got into a storage room and ate packets of colored crepe paper.

Far more common are donkeys that get colic from too much fresh bread or other kitchen products.

At some point, a pet donkey may need to be given a vermifuge to eliminate intestinal worms, but this is for the veterinary to decide.

Bathing a donkey regularly is advisable, since it sweats profusely, particularly in the summer or after exercising.

If an owner wants his donkey to be small, washing it down as often as desired in hot weather is fine, although one must be careful of this in winter.

Donkeys, like horses, can use a daily brushing and grooming, which in winter is usually enough. The feet should not be forgotten. Unless a donkey gets plenty of exercise on rough terrain, it almost always has overgrown hooves.

Sometimes the hoof gets so long the donkey appears to be walking on skis.

If one cannot keep the hooves trimmed, ask the farrier at the local riding stable for help.

Donkeys enjoy many different foods and appreciate bread (preferably stale), fruit and vegetables. But this must be kept in proportion and all fruit and vegetables should be washed; donkeys are harmed by pesticides. Avoid sweets and raw potatoes.

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Cool Papa Bell, the fastest of them all

*The Sports Pages are edited
by Joe Hoffman*

Hapoel takes TA derby

DEREK FATTAL

THE tragic end to the kidnapping of Nahshon Wachsmann cast a shadow over the weekend's soccer program. Each National League match was preceded by a minute's standing silence.

The sixth round of league action provided one of the best matches of the season, as Tel Aviv giants Maccabi and Hapoel laid on a derisive thriller for the fans at the National Stadium. Hapoel's 4-2 victory gave the Reds their first league win in five seasons over Maccabi and moves them up to third place.

League leader Bnei Yehuda kept hold of pole position despite being held to a draw by Maccabi Petah Tikva.

Three players were sent off in the top division, while a bitter Second Division duel between Hapoel Beersheba and Maccabi Jaffa had the referee use his red card four times.

Maccabi Tel Aviv 2, Hapoel Tel Aviv 4. There was so much shooting action in this frantic derby classic that the referee was finally decided by the goalkeepers and the woodwork. Jaroslav Jaku was in stunning form in the Hapoel goal, diving at the feet of Alon Mizrahi to prevent two certain goals, while the post rescued Hapoel twice from Baku's attack.

Sagiv Eliyahu fired the Reds into a 20th-minute lead as he headed a perfect cross from David Amos. Beyond Alexander Obanov into the Maccabi net. At the other end, Baku pointed to the ground to collect a goalbound header by Mizrahi. Eliyahu increased the margin in the 44th minute, as the Maccabi defense failed to clear an Alon Ophir cross.

Avi Nimni responded in the 57th minute for Maccabi, smashing a rebound off the post into Baku's goal.

The tension rose to fever pitch as Maccabi was left a man short after captain Nir Klingler received his marching orders following an ugly tackle with former Polish international Kamil Moskal with over 30 minutes left to play.

Maccabi rose to the challenge, and equalized through Nimni in the 64th minute, who slammed an Alon Bruner backheader into the Hapoel goal.

A fine save by Baku's goalkeeper thwarted Mizrahi, who had freed himself from his marker.

In the 69th minute, the Hapoel fans were again dancing on the terraces as a rare lapse in concentration by Obanov allowed Moskal's powerful shot to pass through the Russian's hands.

A minute later, Nimni blasted against Baku's right post. Six minutes before time, Alon Ophir beat Obanov at the other end, from the left edge of the box with a searing shot that gave Hapoel a 4-2 victory.

Maccabi's bad fortune continued through to the end, as Eli Drik's shot struck the right post seconds before the final whistle.

Maccabi Petah Tikva 1, Bnei Yehuda 1. Over 2,000 boisterous Bnei Yehuda fans packed the host's ground for the 10th round of the season in Tel Aviv. The match was a tactical battle, with both sides trying to control the game.

DEREK FATTAL

start. Within three minutes, Maccabi shocked the leaders as Asaf Ben-Shimon got the better of Bnei Yehuda goalkeeper Liron Strahel.

A 38th-minute corner kick Bnei Yehuda allowed Salim Alkhatib to find Nesach Massabi in scoring position. The veteran striker kept his head in front of goal to provide the table-topper's equalizer.

Maccabi Netanya 1, Maccabi Haifa 2. Maccabi Haifa looked anything but champions in another jaded display against a Netanya side reduced to 10 men after the 20th-minute dismissal of Roman Filipchuk, following the attacker's second booking of the game.

Lady Luck played a part in Haifa's victory. In the seventh minute, Netanya's import, Dimitri Muboyu, had a penalty saved by Rafi Cohen. Haifa took the lead through an own goal by 21-year-old Netanya defender Salim Taha, who answered his attempted clearance beyond the reach of keeper Ya'acov Beladev in the 25th minute.

Netanya's Roman Gabay ended a fine move by Avishai Jano a minute after the interval, shooting cleanly from seven meters to beat Cohen for the equalizer.

Finally Marco Balbul charged down the left flank with just three minutes to go and let fly a bullet which Beladev could only beat down into the path of Berkowitz, who gleefully judged the ball into the net for the late winner.

Hapoel Beersheba 3, Zefirim Holon 0. Those who like fast attacking soccer found plenty to satisfy their appetites. The Negev side threw everyone forward, sometimes leaving goalkeeper Shaul Smadja exposed at the back.

The gamble paid off with three goals. Amir Avigdor set Beersheba on the road to victory after Sergei Gusev collected a throw on the right, then sent over a cross for Avigdor to head home in the 25th minute.

Avigdor, then Yossi Medar came despairingly close in successive attacking raids.

Two second-half goals within the space of nine minutes by Nissan Avitav (62, 73) earned Hapoel a standing ovation at the end, and took the side into second place.

Ironi Ashdod 1, Hapoel Petah Tikva 3. Ashdod did most of the work, but saw a match they should have won taken from them in the final minutes.

Things started brightly for the hosts, with a ninth-minute goal from the boot of Amir Turjeman. They continued to have the upper hand even after Alon Maya equalized for Hapoel from a Camello Mishish cross 11 minutes later.

The Petah Tikvians snatched the points through a Matti Kalken goal before time, a breakaway attack in the 75th minute. Ten minutes later, Mishish was upended in the Ashdod box and increased the scoreline by converting from the penalty spot.

Hapoel Be'er Sheva 0, Bnei Yehuda 1. Bnei's slow climb up the table continued with another narrow victory. A goalless draw looked on the cards until the winner came through a rare lapse in defense in the 84th minute, as Jamil Hadar touched the ball into his own net to the horror of keeper Meir Cohen and the home fans as Eli Obanov lay in wait.

HEATHER CHAIT

AMOS Mansdorf just cannot face leaving the Ramat Hasharon courts.

Playing in his last ATP tournament at home in front of over 4,000 thrilled spectators at the Joyce Eisenberg Israel Open yesterday, Mansdorf reached his fourth final by beating seventh-seeded Fabrice Santoro 7-6(2), 2-6, 6-2 in the semifinal.

He will face top seed Wayne Ferreira, who beat No. 3 Thomas Muster 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, in the other semifinal.

An overjoyed Mansdorf said afterwards, "At least I'm leaving this tournament with a happy feeling."

At the outset, Mansdorf (28 years old, 73rd in the world rankings) struggled with the light-footed 21-year-old Frenchman's two-handed shots and quickly found himself trailing 0-4.

Mansdorf took stock of the situation and seized the initiative to change his game, relinquishing his faulty groundstrokes for an aggressive approach at the net. He held onto his next serve game and with a Santoro double fault, clinched his first break back.

With the crowd noise reaching fever pitch, Mansdorf continued to rebound and leveled at 4-4 as the pressure fell on Santoro.

He also varied his game, sending Mansdorf from corner to corner, desperately trying to keep the Israeli away from the net. In this way, Santoro broke back to lead 6-5, but Mansdorf bewildered him, breaking back immediately to guarantee a tiebreak.

Mansdorf was not about to fritter away his efforts. He sped to a 5-1 lead in the tiebreak, varying perfect shots down the line with breathtaking dropshots. Three points later, at 7-2, he had the first set in his pocket after almost an hour's toil.

But Santoro was not to be outdone and he reaped his revenge, taking the second set in just twenty minutes. Mansdorf was broken twice and was a listless figure.

Santoro continued apace in the third set but the drive and determination lay with Mansdorf. Unearthed hidden energy, he reached virtually impossible balls and volleyed with a new impetus which had the crowd on its feet.

Facing this scene, Santoro yielded. He was broken at 3-2, Mansdorf held serve with the game's only ace at 4-2, broke again at 5-2 and assured his beloved crowd another appearance today by taking the set 6-2.

What the Ferreira-Muster game lacked in crowd feeling, it compensated for in stylish tennis. In the first duel over between the two, seeded first and third respectively, the players attacked each other from the baseline, wearing each other down and exploiting every inch of the court. Muster, exuding energy, took Ferreira's serve at 4-2 which gave the left-hander the advantage for the first set.

But South African Ferreira, seeking valuable points to qualify for next month's Masters tournament in Frankfurt, never looked concerned. He broke Muster twice in the second set playing contemplative, deliberate shots and grabbed the second set.

Muster failed sadly in the deciding set. With a lead of 2-0, he plundered through the next six straight games as the court belonged to Ferreira who rattled off 12 aces altogether in the match.

Ferreira was confident about today's final which starts at 16:45. After winning 14 consecutive Tour games he said, "I'm on a roll. With the crowd participation, today is going to be a great game."

In quarter-final action, Mansdorf disposed of Andrei Cherkasov 7-5, 6-2; Ferreira beat Jonas Bjorkman 6-3, 2-6, 6-2; Muster stopped Luis Mattar 4-6, 7-6(3), 7-6(6) and Santoro whipped Marcus Ondruska 7-5, 6-2.

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Mansdorf to face Ferreira in final

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Cleveland lifts mark to 5-1



HOUSTON (AP) - Cleveland used trickery on a 2-point conversion and Vinny Testaverde's 25-yard touchdown pass to Mark Carrier for an 11-8 victory over the Houston Oilers on Thursday night as the Browns reached 5-1 for the first time since 1965.

The Oilers were within 28 seconds of their first shutout loss in 18 years in the AstroDome when Billy Joe Tolliver threw a 5-yard TD pass to Lorenzo White. When Tolliver completed a 2-point conversion pass to Hayward Jeffries, Houston trailed

President Aristide returns to Haiti

CHARLES J. HANLEY
PORT-AU-PRINCE

JEAN-Bertrand Aristide came home to Haiti yesterday after three years and 15 days in exile, under the wing of the US government that forced out his country's military oppressors.

The priest-turned-president's return restored hope among Haiti's poor masses that democracy will finally take root in this country, long ruled by tyrants.

"Today is the day on which the sun of democracy has arisen to never set," Aristide told thousands of dancing, singing Haitians who crowded in front of the National Palace.

"Today is the day of national reconciliation... today is the day for the door of justice to open and never close, a day for personal security to be widespread in the morning and night," Aristide said from behind three panels of bullet-proof glass.

It was a moment many Haitians thought would never come to their country, terrorized by army leaders who ousted Aristide in a bloody coup on Sept. 30, 1991. It took the threat of a US invasion to clear the way for his return after diplomatic attempts failed to dislodge the dictators.

Aristide mentioned some of the many people killed during military rule, including a priest and his justice minister, and thanked the United States and other countries that worked to make his return possible.

"You are all heroes who will shine like the stars," he said of his fallen colleagues.

Just before starting his speech, Aristide released a white dove of peace, and he repeatedly urged his countrymen not to take revenge on their opponents but to work with each other in forgiveness and cooperation.

The US Air Force plane bringing Aristide from exile in Washington touched down at 12:12 p.m.

A host of dignitaries, including US Ambassador William Swing and Aristide's Cabinet, greeted Haiti's first democratically elected leader, as he descended from the plane and took his first steps on Haitian soil since the coup.

Aristide, wearing a red and blue presidential sash, waved to the

crowd. The new army commander, Maj. Gen. Jean-Claude Duvalier, executed a long salute to his president, and the Haitian military band played the national anthem.

Aristide, standing at Duvalier's side, placed his hand on his heart. Afterward, Aristide exchanged a long hug with Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul, his campaign manager in 1990, and greeted his provisional prime minister, Robert Malval.

In a brief ceremony at the airport, heavily guarded by US troops, two boys presented Aristide with a bouquet of tropical flowers. Workers unloaded from the plane a blue chair, made by orphans, that Aristide used as president. Aristide then boarded a US Black Hawk helicopter with a large Haitian flag displayed on the side for the short trip to the downtown National Palace, where thousands of his supporters eagerly waited.

At the wedding cake white palace, Aristide stepped onto the lawn, waved and blew kisses at the crowd. A uniformed G.I. snapped photos as Aristide walked by. Before he spoke, three women sang the national anthem as hundreds of excited supporters pressed against the green iron gates surrounding the palace grounds.

"We are all thirsty for peace," he told the cheering crowd, switching through the speech between Creole, French, English and Spanish.

"I have come here to bring peace to you," Aristide said, partially obscured by glare on the bullet-proof glass. "Hand in hand with us together, we will rebuild our country in... reconciliation."

Aristide was accompanied by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher and US Sens. Christopher Dodd and Tom Harkin, as well as members of the congressional Black Caucus, and William Gray. President Clinton's special Haiti envoy.

Red and blue balloons, the colors of Haiti's flag, were released at the palace and floated all over the city.

Monguil Jean-Baptiste, a 70-year-old mason, sobbed with joy



Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide bids farewell to US President Bill Clinton Friday. (AP)

as he watched Aristide's plane fly low over Cite Soleil, a pro-Aristide slum district.

"It's a deliverance," he said. Haitians by the thousands streamed into Port-au-Prince and to the airport overnight to greet the returning president, atop trucks laden with sacks of rice, aboard rainbow-colored "tap-tap" buses, by dirt-caked car, and on foot.

"He is our savior!" shouted one old man totting a picture of the bespectacled priest.

Duffault Duvernois, 22, settled

Mandela praises South African police

RICH MIGHONDO
VOSLOORUS

ALARMED by a soaring crime rate in post-apartheid South Africa, President Nelson Mandela assured a black audience yesterday that police were no longer the enforcers of racial segregation.

"Members of the South African Police Service are your police. They are not the police of apartheid," Mandela told a rally in Johannesburg's Vosloorus township, one of the most violent in the country.

"Attacks on the police are totally unacceptable," added Mandela, who as a political prisoner for 27 years personally experienced the harshness of the apartheid-era forces of law and order.

"The community... should help protect the police by denying refuge to the criminals who carry out such attacks... Expose the criminals," he added.

Nearly 200 police men and women have been killed so far this year — about a third of them in attacks while on duty.

While political violence has fallen dramatically since South Africa's first all-race elections in April, at least 58 people a day were murdered in criminal violence in the first six months of the year. Most of the killers and victims were black.

Earlier Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a rally in Soweto township, on the other side of Johannesburg, he and political rival Mandela had finally come together to build a new South Africa.

Buthelezi, whose relations with Mandela's ruling African National Congress (ANC) have been marked by distrust and suspicion, appealed to armed supporters of his Inkatha Freedom Party and

their ANC rivals to end the blood-letting and rampant crime.

The Zulu leader said he and the president, who also attended the Soweto rally, would together lead South Africa "on the path of its final liberation."

"On this historic day, President Nelson Mandela and I have finally come together as the political leaders of the new South Africa to join hands and share the responsibility," said Buthelezi, home affairs minister in Mandela's government.

He said the armed groups loyal to the ANC and Inkatha, blamed for past political turf wars in which thousands were killed, "have to work together... against a common enemy of violence, crime and intimidation."

Seven people were murdered in Durban's Bhambazi township on the eve of the rallies, but the motive for the killings is so far unclear.

In Ventersdorp, 120 km west of Johannesburg, the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) yesterday honored eight of its members killed in defense of right-wing causes.

"The AWB were the only ones that delivered the heroes," AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche told about 500 supporters, many of them armed and in uniform.

The eight honored were five men killed during a failed intervention in the black homeland of Bophuthatswana in March and three shot by police in protests on August 9, 1991.

Bophuthatswana, like other quasi-independent homelands for blacks set up during the apartheid era, has been reincorporated into South Africa. (Reuters)

US, N. Korean negotiators wrap up nuclear talks in Geneva

GENEVA (AP) — The United States and North Korea are close to an agreement to remove the threat of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula, the North Korean chief negotiator said yesterday.

"We are almost at the final stages," Kang Sok Ju told reporters in a two-hour session with his US counterpart, Robert Gallucci.

He said the two sides were still discussing the document and hinted that an agreement was possible as early as today.

A second meeting between the two heads of delegations was expected later yesterday but there was no word from either side when this might be.

"The delegation will now be discussing the issues further and consulting with capitals and I expect the North Koreans will be doing the same," said a US official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In Seoul, Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hong-koo said Friday the two countries were close to finalizing detailed regulations that would open up the communist country's suspect nuclear facilities to full inspections.

Lee told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee that the Geneva talks could reach agreement this weekend on how and when to inspect two suspected North Korean nuclear waste sites.

Future of French gov't threatened by corruption scandals

PARIS (Reuters) — French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's government looks vulnerable to new jolts over corruption after a grim week in which one minister resigned and a former minister was jailed.

Four other cabinet members have been named by the media as figuring in other graft probes. Recent scandals have rocked the centre-right government, denting Balladur's high popularity and his chances of winning a presidential election in 1995.

"The prime minister... is getting entangled a little more every day in affairs that prevent him from governing freely," said Jean Glavany, spokesman of the opposition Socialist Party.

The French daily Le Monde showed a front-page cartoon of Balladur taking a cabinet roll call asking "to know who's locked up or elsewhere." The room is empty except for Balladur and a giggling Socialist President Francois Mitterrand.

Yet few in the opposition are gloating — most other parties are enmeshed in corruption scandals of their own. The crackdown by French magistrates is drawing comparisons with Italy's "Clean Hands" anti-corruption drive.

Industry Minister Gerard Longuet, 48, resigned on Friday night after he was named in corruption probes involving his holiday villa on the French Riviera and the finances of his Republican Party.

And former communications minister Alain Carignon, who resigned in July, was jailed on Wednesday on suspicion of accepting bribes in another deep embarrassment for the government.

Longuet complained in a newspaper interview yesterday that he had been "sacrificed on the altar of reasons of state" but said he favoured Balladur as candidate of the Right in the 1995 presidential election.

And he implicitly accused supporters of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, a likely presidential rival to Balladur within the Rally for the Republic Party, of wanting Longuet to resign to weaken the government.

"It's the destruction of the Right by the Right," he told the Republican Lorrain.

Government spokesman Nicolas Sarkozy said any cabinet reshuffle after Longuet's departure would not be announced before tomorrow.

British baby smugglers to stay in Romanian jail

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Hopes of using a legal loophole to free a British couple sentenced to 28 months jail for trying to smuggle a baby out of Romania were dashed yesterday.

Defense lawyers had hoped to use a communist law to free Adrian and Bernadette Mooney by buying out their 28-month prison sentences.

But defense lawyer Ioana Floca said yesterday that she had learnt that the law was now invalid.

"I have spoken with some of my friends who are judges on the Municipal Court and they tell me this law was revoked," she told Reuters. "It was a law from before the revolution."

Floca represents the Mooneys, who were sentenced on Friday for buying a five-month-old baby, Monica, and trying to smuggle her out of the country.

They have appealed and are on bail in Bucharest with their three-year-old daughter Grace Angela, legally adopted from Romania in 1991. The couple say they broke the law only to give Monica a better life and Grace a sister.

A decree introduced in 1970 under communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu allowed foreigners con-

victed of crimes in Romania to buy out their sentences at the rate of \$10 a day — payable in hard currency.

Gyorgy Frunda, vice-president of the legal commission of the Romanian Senate, told BBC radio yesterday he thought the buy-out law could be used for the Mooneys.

But Bucharest University law professor Valeriu Stoica said the decree had been revoked in a special law adopted by the post-communist parliament in October 1992. "Before there was discrimination between Romanians and the foreigners," Stoica said.

"This was under the Ceausescu regime which had a special policy of trying to get hard currency. Now Romanians and foreigners are equal under the law."

The Bucharest district court gave the Mooneys similar sentences to the Romanian middleman and two accomplices who found the baby. They were sentenced to 32 months in jail. Monica's unmarried teenage gypsy parents were ordered to serve a year in prison when they turn 18.

UN pressures Bosnian forces to leave tense Sarajevo area

SARAJEVO (AP) — The United Nations yesterday pressed Bosnian government forces to fulfill a promise to leave a tense mountain area near Sarajevo where they recently killed 20 Serbs in a surprise attack.

About 650 Bosnian army soldiers have left a military exclusion zone on Mount Igman, just southwest of Sarajevo. But UN spokesman Lt. Col. Tim Spicer said yesterday that about 500 remained.

"They are due to leave today," Spicer said. "It remains to see whether they will leave."

Spicer said it was possible that the commander of the group, which he described as "rather stubborn," was acting on his own rather than on orders from Bosnian army commanders. He said there were no opposing Bosnian Serb soldiers in the area.

Bosnian army troops crossed through the exclusion zone to attack a Serb outpost on the mountain about 10 days ago, killing 16 soldiers and four nurses. In response, the United Nations sent soldiers into the area to chase out the government troops.

The attack escalated tensions around Sarajevo when officials were negotiating the reopening of the airport for vital aid shipments.

The Bosnian Serb military chief of staff, Gen. Manojlo Milovanovic, on Thursday threatened to launch a new offensive and end all cooperation with the United Nations unless the Bosnian army troops were removed.

Igman overlooks the Sarajevo airport, and also has served as a supply route for the besieged city.

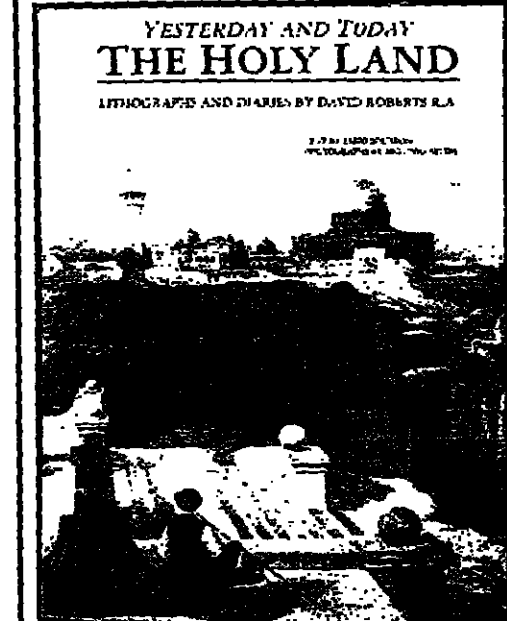
A mountain road connects government-held territory southwest of Sarajevo to suburbs south of the airport. Bosnian Serbs have all but closed that route by positioning guns to cover several exposed stretches of road.

UN officials reported a continuation of fighting around key Bosnian government supply routes.

Bosnian Serbs hit the area of Mostar, southwest of Sarajevo, with hundreds of artillery rounds Thursday and Friday in what UN officials said appeared to be a prelude to a major offensive.

UN observers reported about 100 shooting incidents in and around the eastern, government-held enclave of Gorazde in the previous 24 hours. Doctors in the local hospital have been told to clear bed space, Spicer said, adding that could indicate expectations of new fighting.

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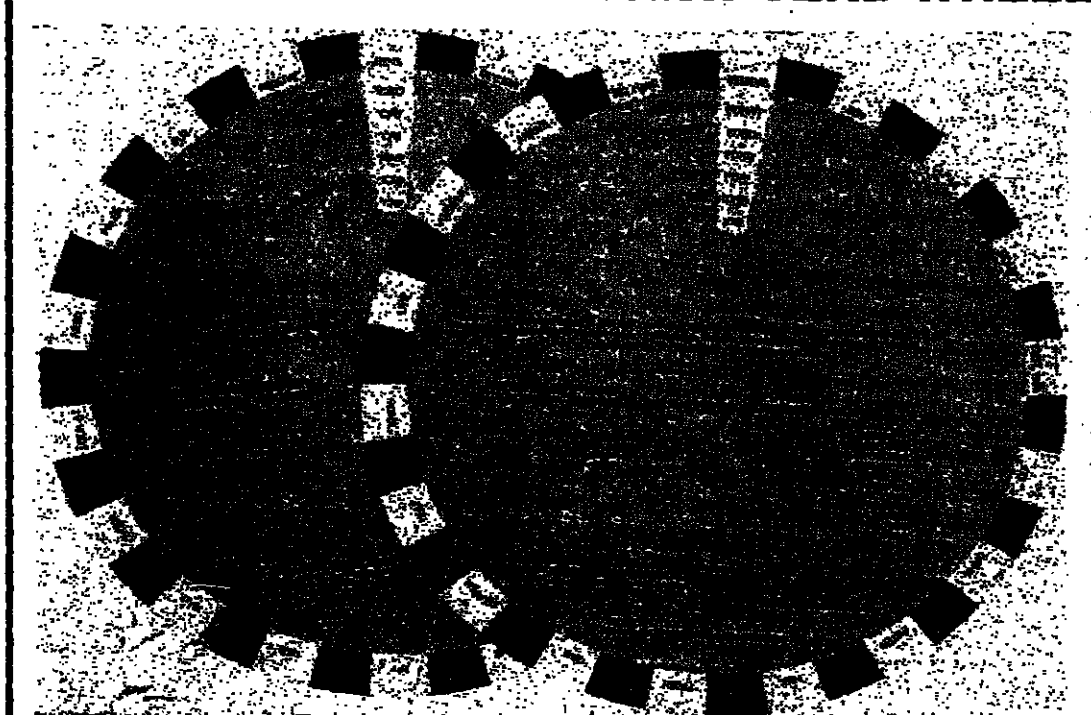
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